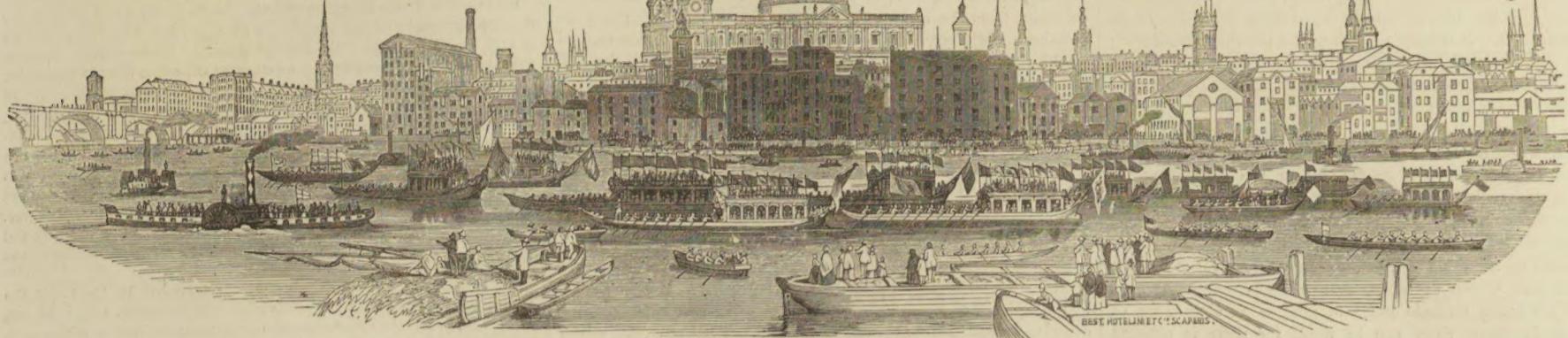


THE ILLUSTRATED LENDON WEEKLY



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SOME EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The estimated value of all the gold in Europe and America, in the year 1848 (before gold was discovered in California), was £550,000,000; and the value of the annual produce of all the gold mines of the world, except those of Japan and China, was then estimated at £10,000,000. Both these estimates are probably too large; and it is quite certain that the latter is not too small. There is no reason to be surprised, therefore, that the statesmen who attend to such subjects felt considerable alarm lest the value of gold should be depreciated when California—in which gold was discovered in 1848—added, in 1850, £8,000,000 to the annual supply, and not less than £12,000,000 in each of the following years. When gold was discovered in Australia—which added in nineteen months (from May, 1851, to December, 1852) nearly £20,000,000 more to the supply—the alarm was considerably heightened. From these two new sources we estimate the increase to the supply of gold, above the amount obtained in 1848, at not less now than £30,000,000 a year; or the annual supply, which, prior to 1848 was not more than £10,000,000, is now £40,000,000, and is increasing every year. The Government of Holland, alarmed at the probable depreciation of gold, ceased to use it as the standard of its money, and adopted silver. Five years have now elapsed since the discoveries were made, the quantities are increasing every year, and hitherto the effects have not been what the alarmists anticipated. At present, indeed, there is a very considerable rise in the prices of many things, especially of food, suggesting a depreciation in the value of gold; but this is so obviously the consequence of great consumption and comparatively insufficient supplies, that at most only a small part, if any—for how much cannot be known—can be the consequence of a depreciation in the value of gold. In the autumn of 1850 a very considerable rise began in the value of silver, principally caused by the Government of Holland substituting silver for gold as the money of that country; and, though checked, it continued to rise, and was as high-priced at the beginning of 1851 as 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce for standard silver. Last week the price was 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and it has remained permanently, since the rise in 1850, something more than 1d. per ounce dearer than the average price for a considerable period prior to that time. This is the only evidence we yet have of the gold discoveries having led to a depreciation in the value of gold; and the permanent enhancement in the price of silver

is as likely to have been caused by the substitution of silver for gold in Holland, and by the demand for silver in India (where the use of gold as money is unwisely prohibited), as by the great abundance of gold.

A still more remarkable circumstance, according to common

apprehension, than the small depreciation of gold, is the fact that money has latterly become dearer, or the rate of interest has been raised, as the great additions have been made to the money of the world. Last year money was scarcely worth 2 per cent; now the minimum rate is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The discount agents or brokers in London, who continually borrow large sums of money "on call," to lend again (that is, they will return the money to those who lend it on three days' or a week's notice), would not, last autumn, borrow at any price, and refused to receive on loan the money offered them. When they received it they gave only 1 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for it, and discounted the best bills at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. At present they give 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for money on call, and no bills can be discounted at a lower rate than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since last autumn, therefore, the rate of interest has been raised more than 2 per cent; and money, notwithstanding large and continued importations of gold, is so much dearer now than it was then. In the present year, in fact, the mines of California and Australia have been more productive than they were last year. To the end of August in the present year the quantity of gold carried to the American mints from California was 38,644,416 dollars, against 32,045,598 dollars in the same period of 1852; or, 6,198,818 dollars more in the first eight months of 1853 than in 1852. There has been imported into England, to the end of July in the present year, no less than £12,920,000 of gold; while in 1852 £16,080,000 was imported; making together in the nineteen months £29,000,000, or three times as much as was annually procured from the whole of Europe and America prior to the Californian discoveries. In the teeth, however, of all these large supplies, the rate of interest has risen both here and in America, and continues to rise. Lest it should be supposed that this is only the recovery from the great depression of last year, caused by the sudden increase of gold from Australia and California, we must add that the present rate is nearly one per cent above the average rate of several years; and that before the gold discoveries—namely, in 1844—there was as low a rate of interest as at any time last year. Thus money, as it has become plentiful, or as it has increased in quantity, has become dear—an apparent contradiction and a contravention of experience; for commodities, as the rule, become cheap as they become abundant.

The explanation of this circumstance is to be found in the double meaning of the word money. It is plain that the descriptions given of the quantities of gold obtained from the mines, or imported into the country, apply to the gold itself, as a commodity,



MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BY GIBSON, R.A., JUST PLACED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

before it is coined into money, just as similar descriptions would apply to so much wheat or so much iron. But wheat or iron, when obtained, is consumed or used, and disappears, or is applied in some way which precludes any application of it in another. The gold, however, remains; and when coined becomes as money the instrument of exchange, the means of buying and selling all other commodities, and the representative of all the wheat, iron, cloth, &c., in the world. Gold has two very distinct characteristics. It is a commodity of which the quantity and value are measured, and described as so many pounds sterling; and it is itself the pound sterling—the instrument for measuring the value of all other commodities. It is both a measure and the thing measured; and the confusion which prevails concerning it—the apparent contradiction noticed—arises from not discriminating between gold as a commodity and gold as money.

As a commodity, it is measured by itself as money; and the new supplies being a large addition to previous stock, we describe it as abundant or plentiful. But as money—as the instrument for exchanging commodities—it is abundant or scarce in proportion as there are few or many exchanges to make. Amongst pastoral tribes, where each family lives on the produce of its own herds, and is clothed by the skins of its own cattle or the wool of its own sheep, spun and woven at home, and where, consequently, no exchanges are made, a single piece of gold is an abundance of money: it is more than can be used, for there is nothing to be bought or sold. In a community like ours, where no family produces the chief part of its subsistence or its clothing, and where many families, though very usefully occupied, produce directly no part of their own subsistence, and where, consequently, the whole community is sustained by exchanging the produce of one for another, a great deal of money is required. In proportion to the whole wealth of the commercial world, and to all the exchanges made in it, the total amount of gold is a small sum. All that has ever yet been washed from the sands or dug from the mine, or found or gathered, and that now exists, were it melted into one lump, would go into a very small barn. The total amount produced every year is not of greater value than our own wheat crop, and that is only a very small portion of the annual produce of the labour of this one community. The quantity of gold in the world, or annually produced, is, therefore, a mere trifle in proportion to the vast amount of wealth to be exchanged, and it is much more the activity of trade than the quantity of gold found, which decides whether it shall be considered scarce or abundant. We buy clothes to wear and food to consume it, and land to make a profit by it. We use these things in possessing them. But we use money only when we part with it. Persons labour for money, or borrow it, or steal it, only to buy other things with it. It is exclusively wanted as an instrument of exchange; and while gold, as a commodity, is abundant or scarce, as a few pounds' weight are obtained; as money, it is abundant or scarce, as the quantities of other things to be exchanged are great or small, and as exchanges are numerous or few. The scarcity of money, therefore, indicated by the present high rate of interest, is not caused by a small supply of gold, but a wonderful activity of business.

Now let us direct our attention to the influence of the gold discoveries in increasing the business of Europe. They gave a sudden and an unexpected addition of a new commodity to the value of £30,000,000 to the wealth of the world. It was not before known, nor possessed by any one, nor could it be produced like a web of cloth or a crop of oats, by regular and fore-planned labour. The new gold was an addition to all the commodities that before existed to be exchanged. The fortunate finders were eager to buy other things with it. Its uses and value are well known; it is much coveted, and easily exchangeable for all other things; and other men were as eager to get it as the finders were to part with it for other things. Hence, as is well known, the gold discoveries have increased trade very much, and have excited great activity throughout the industrial world. More wine, and brandy, and clothing, and implements were required in California and Australia than before; goods of all kinds were sent thither. More food, and more commodities of all kinds were required by the persons who produced these goods. More ships were needed; more labourers and more productions of all descriptions were required. Except the electrical suddenness of the consequence of the discoveries, results precisely similar ensued from setting trade free. The wheat of America or Poland suddenly acquired a value it did not before possess in Manchester and Birmingham: there were actually more commodities to exchange, and more exchanges took place—there was increased trade, and increased exertion.

The great point, therefore, now to be ascertained—the great problem which is doubtful and to be solved—is whether this increase of business be less or more, or precisely equal, to that increase in the instrument of exchange which ensued from the new gold discoveries. At first it was supposed that the increase of business would be far less, and that the instrument for effecting exchanges would be increased beyond the exchanges to be effected. Experience hitherto shows us that this is not so, that the instrument in fact is less increased than the amount of business; and hence it is really more required than before. Notwithstanding the large imports of gold mentioned, money is more than 2 per cent dearer, or the rate of interest more than 2 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year.

In such an increase of activity as that arising from the gold discoveries, all the industrious classes desire to share. The manufacturer wants more raw materials to work up, more machinery, and more labourers. The merchant wants more goods to import and export, and more ships to carry them. More food is required by the additional hands employed; more of everything men use or consume is in demand. The increased competition makes all willing to give more for what they want, including more money; and hence money, as the means of obtaining other things, is very much sought after. The increase of price which ensues is already operating to make men produce more of all the things that are required; and the supply of such as can be augmented by art and industry will soon be commensurate to the demand. Food and clothing will probably, ere long—though at present the former, from an inauspicious season, is rising—fall in price, as they have fallen successively in former years; but land—which

cannot be augmented—and cattle, and commodities which require long periods to increase them, will for some time rise in price; but we may not with certainty calculate from the increase in the supply of gold on a universal rise in price. So many elements enter into this question of relation between the precious metals used as instruments of exchange, and all other commodities which are bought and sold, that it is very difficult to form a judgment on the subject, and very hazardous to express an opinion. We shall content ourselves by saying, in conclusion, that such a vast increase of business has ensued, and is likely to continue, from the increase in the annual supply of gold; and the new-born activity pervades so completely the whole commercial world, that it seems likely to require, absorb, and use all the gold that can be procured. It is so plain that the appetite or the activity of trade grows with what it feeds on, that in the end, probably, there will be no gold too much.

GIBSON'S STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In the midst of the painful excitement which the lamented death of England's Free-trade statesman occasioned, and the enthusiasm of the country at large to do honour to his memory, Government came forward and procured a vote of £5000 for a statue to be erected in Westminster Abbey. It was, perhaps, a pity that the commission for executing the national order was not thrown open to competition, as has recently become the fashion in regard to public works of this character, and as was the case with the numerous testimonials to the lamented statesman spontaneously undertaken in all parts of the country. The public taste may not always be right in points of art; but it would have been but a graceful compliment to have consulted it in a matter like the present, involving claims and considerations of far higher interest than any art achievement could offer—the marble presentment of a great and good man, whom men of his own age look upon with mingled gratitude and reverence, and whom after ages will surround with still increasing lustre. It would have been an interesting occupation for his brother statesmen, and brother working-men of England (for Peel was a "working-man" every day of his useful and glorious life) to have studied the various conceptions of artists of so great a subject, and to have united their suffrages in favour of him who came nearest the simple truth of the original. This course, however, has not been taken; the public money having been voted, the commission was at once given by the Government to Mr. Gibson, R.A.; an artist who has long been residing at Rome; and who, however great his talent in his profession generally, can certainly have had few opportunities of studying the simple, earnest oratory of the British Senate; and more especially the peculiarly simple but manly bearing of our great social reformer. The consequence, we fear, is, that the public will be disappointed when they come to view the statue which has just been set up against a pillar in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, nearly opposite Flaxman's fine sculptured tribute to Lord Mansfield, and not very far from the statue of Pitt.

The artist has intended to represent the statesman in the act of addressing the Senate; and marking the emphasis by striking the palm of his left hand with a roll of paper which he holds in his right hand; the right foot and leg being slightly elevated, as in the act of advancing, or springing forward. The face is certainly a likeness; it could not be mistaken by any one who had seen the original, or even good portraits of him; and an expression of considerable earnestness is realized in the compressed lips and the watchful piercing eye. But, at the same time, the likeness and the expression are not flattering—not worthy of Peel in those moments of enthusiasm when, warmed with his subject and the plaudits of the Commons of England, he propounded some grand point of national policy. The aspect and expression are more those of an advocate arguing some narrow point of special pleading; and therefore unworthy of Peel, who, even when discussing a small matter, did it in a grand and confident manner. Neither can we approve of the propriety of draping such a man as Peel—the very ideal of an eminently practical and matter-of-fact age—in the conventional flowing robes of the Roman forum. It adds to the unreality of the whole production; whilst it must be added that the manner in which the cloak or robe is made to hang upon the shoulders is uncomfortable, and not very graceful.

With all these faults as a portrait-statue, which candour obliges us to point out, the production is one which, viewed abstractly as a work of art, is of great merit, and will find many admirers. There is great life and energy about the pose of the figure and the action of the limbs; and admirable executive finish throughout, which shows the hand of an accomplished master in his art.

The statue, which is carved out of a block of marble of the purest white, measures 7 feet 6 inches in height; and the pedestal is 5 feet 6 inches high.

LORD PALMERSTON AT PERTH AND GLASGOW.

Lord Palmerston was on Monday morning presented with the freedom of the city of Perth, in the presence of two thousand people assembled in the City Hall. His speech in reply was very discreet—his topics being the political progress of the country, the diffusion of the principles of constitutional freedom throughout Europe, and the suppression of the slave-trade. The following is the only quotable passage in his address:—

Gentlemen.—It ought to be satisfactory to every Englishman to know that the conduct of our foreign relations is now in able hands—that Lord Clarendon—my noble friend Lord Clarendon, who is now at the head of that department, has penetration to see where the interests, and the honour, and the safety of the country are to be sought; that he has sagacity to discover the proper means for preserving and maintaining those interests, and that he has firmness and energy and perseverance to pursue the right course to arrive at a successful and perfect result (Cheers). If my noble friend Lord Clarendon receives—as I am sure he will—the cordial, the generous support of the country, you may depend upon it that he will not disappoint the just expectations of his countrymen (Loud cheering).

His Lordship was afterwards made a burgess of guild at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large number of brethren. The honour was conferred in consideration of his "manly, firm, and independent spirit and conduct" in the management of the public affairs of the country to which he had been called. He received "stone and lime" of the city, according to ancient usage; and, having become "solemnly bound" to discharge every civil and religious duty which the office legally implies, said:—

My Lord Dean of Guild.—I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for having thus completed my creation (Applause and laughter). Imperfection is the lot of human nature; but, to be an imperfect citizen of Perth, would indeed be a great mortification to me, or anybody else who esteems as highly as I do the people who inhabit this most distinguished city (Cheers).

Lord Palmerston addressed the remainder of his speech to the subject of Free-trade.

On Tuesday the freedom of the city of Glasgow was conferred on the noble Lord. The ceremony took place in the City-hall, in the presence of 3000 ladies and gentlemen. His Lordship was accompanied on the platform by the Lord Provost and magistrates; Mr. Hastie, M.P. for Glasgow; Sir James Anderson, M.P. for Paisley. His reception was most enthusiastic.

The Lord Provost, after a brief speech, presented the burgess-ticket, which was contained in a valuable gold box, bearing the city arms.

Lord Palmerston returned thanks in pleasing terms. In regard to the course of his own public life, he would merely say that he had simply endeavoured to do his duty as Foreign Secretary; he had endeavoured to extend to all our fellow-countrymen in every quarter of the globe that protecting arm which their country was enabled to extend. His Lordship did not make the slightest allusion to the present state of our foreign relations.

Lord Palmerston has since arrived in London.

THE WEATHER IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In the last ten days there has not been a shower of rain in the Highlands of Scotland. At Balmoral—which is the highest table land in the north—the temperature at noon has ranged from 70 degrees to 90 degrees in the sun. The Court has thus enjoyed a delightful season; and, should the present fine weather continue, it is expected that the Royal Family will remain as long as they did last year—viz., till the second week of October.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The journals of the Government team with the most rapturous accounts of the reception of their Imperial Majesties at the different stations on their northern tour. Making due allowances for the source whence these florid descriptions are drawn, the journey seems to be, in the main, highly satisfactory.

On the 23rd Louis Napoleon and the Empress arrived at Lille, where they were greeted with considerable enthusiasm; and, despite the torrents of rain, which fell with little intermission, the streets—most of which were illuminated—continued to be crowded till a late hour of the night. In the evening the Imperial guests, with their suite, attired in full dress and brilliant uniforms, attended the theatre. The Imperial box, constructed in the centre of the principal gallery, was surrounded with a dais of ruby velvet, lined with white satin, and permitted the audience on all sides a view of its occupants. The performance selected was "La Fille du Régiment"; but as, unfortunately, the company was but ill got up in the piece, the execution *laissé à désirer* to a painful degree. The will, however, was taken for the deed; and *leurs Majestés* did what they could to encourage the performers, by staying to the end of the representation.

On the following day the Emperor, accompanied by the *Président*, the *Maire*, and a considerable suite, visited the hospitals, where he left various sums for the relief of their occupants, and several of the most important *fabriques* of the different articles of commerce for which this city—the Manchester of France—is celebrated. From thence he proceeded to inspect the admirable establishment of Marquette, instituted by MM. Scribe for the amelioration of the condition of the workmen; and, finally, to the Bourse, where preparations are being made for the erection of a statue of the Emperor Napoleon I. On entering, Louis Napoleon received the Prince de Chimay, Lord Lucan, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Bingham, and Colonel Dupuis; who accompanied him to the review, to which he proceeded on horseback, the Empress and her suite following in open carriages.

From Lille, the Imperial cortège went by rail to Roubaix, where they visited various manufactories of the beautiful stuffs for which the town is remarkable; and where a handsome tent, containing an exhibition of the best specimens of these materials for their inspection was erected.

At Tourcoing they performed a similar tour, and were particularly pleased with the magnificent specimens of carpets, the produce of the place.

At ten o'clock, after the celebration of mass by the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to St. Omer; and thence to the Camp at Helfaut; where they were received by the Prince Napoleon, who had arrived the previous night, and under whose directions preparations had been made to greet them. The violent rain and wind, which continued almost without intermission the whole day, greatly incommoded both the troops and the guests. The review was, however, passed by Louis Napoleon; after which the party returned to St. Omer, where a grand ball was offered them by the town. Prince Napoleon returned to Paris on Tuesday morning.

It now seems to be certain that the generally-credited report stating that the Ulémas had given the Sultan the option of declaring war or abdicating, is a fiction; though no doubt exists of the inflammatory nature of their discourses and sentiments. It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be told that the Ulémas are not, properly speaking, a class of the clergy; as, according to the doctrines of Mahomet, every Mussulman is capable of performing the ceremonies of his religion; but, as the Koran is in Arabic, and as it is forbidden that it shall be translated—that being considered a profanation—it is necessary, as that language is not generally known, that the Faithful should have some guide in the execution of their duties. The Ulémas, therefore, are instructed in the mysteries of this tongue, and recite the prayers aloud in the Mosques. As they, also, are the interpreters of the Koran, and as this forms not only the religious, but the civil, code of the Mahometans, they thus become the depositaries of the law in general; and their chiefs—of whom the head is named the Scheik-ul-Islam—have, as may be imagined, an influence among all classes as difficult to combat as to limit.

The camp at Satory was broken up on the 24th, by the General Levasseur, who delivered a speech expressive of the satisfaction the general conduct of the troops has excited. A part of the body composing the camp has returned to the garrison of Paris. Other portions are gone into the provinces; but, previous to their departure, they were employed in levelling the works erected for their accommodation, and restoring the plain of Satory to its former state. Nothing remains but the circus, which is to stand.

The *Courrier de Marseille* and the *Moniteur du Lorient* have received official *avertissemens*—the former for an article on the port de la Joliette, calculated, says the document, to depreciate the said port, and the ground surrounding it; the latter for publishing false intelligence respecting certain insulting manifestations said to have occurred at Paris and at Satory, towards the busts of the Emperor and Empress.

The works of the new wing of the Louvre advance with the utmost rapidity. A new street is to be opened on the sites of the Hôtels du Timbre and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, communicating between the rues Neuve des Capucines and Neuve St. Augustin; and the fountain of the Porte St. Denis is to be placed in the Marché St. Martin, which will tend immensely to improve the entrance of the Faubourg St. Denis, at present encumbered with this and other erections, which are also to be removed.

The autumnal meeting for the races of Chantilly is fixed to take place on the 8th and 9th of October. Eight prizes are to be distributed—four each day.

At the Odéon, "Guzman le Brave," a drama in verse, from the well-known pen of M. Méry, has a great and merited success. The subject, as the name, expresses, is taken from the old Spanish chronicles of chivalry, and is full of stirring interest. The verse of M. Méry is of first-rate excellence: rich, flowing, heroic, full of vigour, and of fine and high qualities; though at times a certain diffuseness, and tendency to digression and descriptiveness, tends, it must be confessed, to mar the effect, by introducing *longueurs*, which, in some degree, weaken the action of the piece. This defect apart, the work is one of high and sterling merit. At the Théâtre Lyrique is being represented a charming little operetta, in one act, entitled "Bonsoir Voisin," in which but two personages, M. and Madame Mallet, appear. Nothing can be lighter, more sprightly, more amusing, or more effective than this little piece; the music, by M. Poise, is original, harmonious, and sparkling; the dialogue *spirituel* and entertaining; and the execution all that could be desired. It is not improbable that the Théâtre Lyrique may engage Mdlle. Nathalie Fitzjames—who possesses, in a high degree, the double talent of singing and dancing—for the representation of a series of opera-ballets, a style of performance which can hardly fail of proving most attractive. The Grand Opéra is giving a new ballet-pantomime, by MM. Mazziller and Henri Potier, entitled "Elia and Mysis." The ground selected is nothing less than that of classic Rome.

The approaching reception of M. Berryer, as member of the French Academy, is creating quite a sensation in the Legitimist circles in Paris. Yielding to some scruples of conscience, the Legitimist orator hesitated

to make the usual speech in which it is the custom to pronounce a eulogium on the head of the Government. On the other hand, the dignitaries of the Academy remarked that the hesitation lasted rather too long, and that a delay of two years is sufficient to reconcile him to his task. The friends of M. Berryer are pressing him to get rid of the obligation; and remark that M. Chateaubriand did not hesitate to present himself during the Empire, although blaming that form of Government. M. Berryer has, it is said, consented to present himself in December.

At this season of the year, the shopkeepers in the provinces usually commence the purchase of their winter stock. Few orders, however, have as yet been received in Paris from them. Money is still abundant in the trading circles, but the repeated alarms produced by the Eastern question induce them to limit their transactions and to confine their purchases to what is strictly necessary for present purposes. All trades connected with building are in a state of more than ordinary prosperity. The contractors find some difficulty in procuring sufficient hands, and they have been compelled to submit to a considerable rise in the price of all descriptions of building materials, such as timber, stone, and iron. The ironmasters have such extensive orders on hand that they refuse to accept any new ones, and their prices are generally from 25 to 30 per cent higher than they were last year. Fears are consequently entertained that the new lines of railway lately conceded cannot be completed within a reasonable time, unless the Government authorise the companies to import rails and locomotives from England to France on payment of a moderate duty.

The prevailing opinion at the corn-market is that the highest prices have been reached. The immense arrival of foreign wheat begins now to produce an effect. In Paris the price of wheat is from 40f. to 42f. the 100 kilogrammes. The prices of rye, oats, and barley are well maintained, with a slight advance. The price of butchers' meat in Paris has not been so well maintained since the publication of the Imperial decree, reducing the duty payable on the importation of cattle in France. There has not been much business transacted at the wine-market of Bercy during the last week. Dealers are waiting the result of the approaching vintage, of which the accounts vary.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, proceeding from persons not unfavourable to the new Cabinet, do not express any confidence in its stability. At their meeting on the 20th September the first act of a Ministry, whose president is a member of the press, and who has often carried his opposition to the most violent pitch, was to order the seizure of two journals—the *Diario Espanol* and the *Tribuno*. There is a rumour of the probability of a reconciliation between M. Sartorius, the head of the new Cabinet, and Marshal Narvaez. The latter is said to be not indisposed to such a step. It is not considered probable that the Marquis of Viluma will remain at his post as Ambassador in Paris. Should that be the case, and the reconciliation alluded to be effected, Marshal Narvaez would in all probability be the new Ambassador. If the Marquis of Viluma remain, Narvaez would be offered the Vienna Embassy. The fears of the long-rumoured *coup d'état* appear to have subsided for the present. The stability of the Cabinet may depend a good deal on the favour it may find with the Court "favourite."

The *Gazette* of the 22nd September published an organic decree relative to admission into the administrative functions. In virtue of the decree, which was well received by the public, the Government officers are hereafter to be chosen from among men of real capacity. The Cabinet intended also to enact several other equally wise measures, such as the suppression of the Transatlantic Council, the regulation of military accounts, the augmentation of the pay of the troops, &c.

ITALY.

Under the provisions of the new Tuscan criminal code, a young Scottish lady has been arrested, and conveyed to the Penitentiary at Lucca, on the charge of disseminating Protestant tracts in a village near the Baths of Lucca. The lady in question is Miss Margaret Cunningham, of Thornton, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, who, with her mother and sister, were to have left Tuscany on the 14th of September, for the purpose of continuing their travels towards Rome and Naples. A friend of the family, Sir William Miller, of Barskimming, made an immediate but ineffectual effort to have the whole matter quashed by going directly to the Grand Duke, who, however, would not accord him an interview. Sir William, with his friend the Rev. Mr. Gordon, then proceeded directly to Florence, and laid all the circumstances of the case before the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, now acting as Chargé d'Affaires, in the temporary absence of Sir Henry Buller. Mr. Scarlett was seconded in his representations by the American Chargé d'Affaires; but the Grand Duke was inexorable, and declared that justice must take its course. The Grand Duchess expresses regret for the situation of Miss Cunningham, but refuses to interfere. The individual dispositions of the members of the Ministry are, however, said to be more favourable. Miss Cunningham will be tried on the charge of having infringed the 137th article of the new criminal code, which declares that "whoever shall circulate works hostile to the Roman Catholic faith, with the view of seducing any member from that communion, shall be condemned to the house of correction, and subjected to hard labour, for a period of not less than five, or greater than ten years." She is charged with having given to some peasants an Italian Bible and an Italian translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress;" and both these books fall under the criminal category. The young lady is said to be a lineal descendant of John Knox.

The Florence correspondent of the *Christian Times* states that the persecution rages with unabated fury in that city against the Tuscans:—

On Sunday fortnight the gendarmes broke into the house of Natale Lippi, a baker, in the Palazzuolo and there arrested him, and Piero Cieri, also a baker, and Alessandro Barli, a tailor, on a charge of meeting and reading the Scriptures in the version of Diodati. The house was searched, and the Bibles found in a press. All three were then committed to prison. Barli and Cieri have since been released; but Natale Lippi will either have to stand his trial for offences against the religion of the State, or, more probably, be condemned without trial, by the Council of Prefecture, to such a term of imprisonment as they may choose to award. Meanwhile, upwards of fifty Italians have been summoned before the delegates of the different quarters and cross-examined, in the hope of eliciting some connexion between Italian Protestantism and English Propagandism.

HOLLAND.

The first chamber of the States-General, on the 23rd September, adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. On the following day the Minister of Finance presented to the Second Chamber of the States-General the budget for 1854. The expenditure is estimated at 70,216,937fl. 71g., and the receipts to 71,789,752fl. 51g.; leaving a balance of 1,572,814fl. 80½g. Compared with 1853, this is an increase in the expenditure of 181,909fl. 39½g., without, however, including the expenses for the Roman Catholic Church for 1853, and which are estimated at 479,549fl. 18½g. The various measures adopted since 1850, with a view to the reduction of the National Debt have effected an annual saving of 850,000fl. Further measures, having the same object in view, are computed to increase this saving to 1,100,000fl.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, we have advices from New York to the 17th of September.

The first turf of the European and North American Railroad was turned at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 14th, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

The yellow fever was still on the increase at Mobile, and on the decrease at New Orleans.

The latest accounts from Washington state that the missions to France and China still remain open.

Mr. G. M. Dallas was at Washington, and it was rumoured that he would get either the mission to China or France.

The rumour that Jefferson Davis was going to leave the Cabinet was considered to be unfounded.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says, all the rumours of a rupture between Secretary Marcy and the President are false. Marcy has the entire confidence of President Pierce. The Cabinet had a long sitting on the 12th at which foreign affairs were discussed, and it was determined that Captain Ingraham should be sustained in the Koosta affair. After it was ascertained that the President not only justified but applauded the course of Captain Ingraham, the Republican Committee from the various associations in New York assembled for the purpose of preparing some testimonial of admiration for this officer.

The Austrian manifesto is regarded as a very feeble affair. It is thought that neither by the law of nations, nor by the usages of civilised life, could Austria under any pretext deprive Koosta of his liberty. The tendency of the American mind at the present moment to intervention in European affairs is no longer a matter of doubt. It is reported in New York, "on the best authority," that when the Emperor of Russia heard an account of the Koosta affair from the Austrian Ambassador, who asked his opinion about it, he said, "Tell the Emperor of Austria

that the sooner he drops the matter the better for him; the Americans will get over here fast enough without being invited."

The accounts from Albany, Buffalo, and Oswego, state that the Western dealers were bringing forward immense quantities of bread-stuffs to the sea-board markets. The *New York Herald* says, "The supply of the staff of life appears to be abundant, and unless there should either be war or some prospect of a partial famine in Europe, it is hardly probable that the price of flour will go beyond the present rate for some time to come."

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15, 1853.

There is no foreign subject of more paramount interest to the citizens of California, at the present time, and no topic engaging more earnest consideration by thinking men in this city, than the progress of the revolution in China. Its Christian character; its influence upon commerce and the probability of its breaking down the restrictions upon intercourse with the interior of that country, render it, without doubt, the greatest political event of the century, and pregnant with vital results to England, the United States, and to California especially. By recent advices we learn that the rebels seem invincible: they number 80,000; are well equipped and disciplined; they have never yet failed to carry a point they attempted—city after city, province after province, has fallen into their hands: Nankin is theirs; and we now learn that Amoy, Woosung, Suchow, are captured; and, by last accounts, they were threatening Canton itself, which apparently must fall, as it is cut off from all succour from the Emperor. The Imperialists appear paralysed, and retire before their victorious opponents without striking a blow. Tien-Teh, the representative of the Ming dynasty, and the ostensible head of the rebellion, has been set aside by another leader, who aspires to the Imperial throne.

Europeans are kindly treated in the captured cities, and promises are held out that free and unrestrained intercourse with the interior will be allowed. The United States sloops-of-war the *Portsmouth* and the *St. Lawrence* have arrived here from the Sandwich Islands, and bring the disastrous intelligence that the unhappy natives are being cut down like grain before the reaper by that dreadful scourge the small-pox. As was anticipated, it has spread like wildfire all through the islands. The districts in which it has thus far made its appearance do not, probably, contain more than 50,000 inhabitants; and yet 785 cases of the disease were officially reported up to July 1st. During the past twenty-five years vaccine virus has been introduced several times, and many were vaccinated; still, large numbers remained unprotected, and the disease found them predisposed for its attack. It cannot be concealed that the native population, from this and other causes, is fast fading away; and but a few years will elapse before the white race has undisputed control of the islands.

The ships of war above mentioned also report that a French fleet, consisting of eleven vessels of war, is on this coast, and probably destined for the islands. This seems to confirm the report that the sudden departure of the American fleet from the coast of South America was in consequence of orders from head quarters to protect the Hawaiian Government against the aggressions of the French. If the latter power should make any hostile demonstration, the Government of the United States, we imagine, would desire nothing better, as it would serve as a pretext to run up the American flag over all the islands. The Hawaiian Government is at present in a very helpless and exposed condition—its finances are low, and the expenses of the current year will exceed the revenue full one half; yet agriculture is greatly prospering, and new vigour is constantly being imparted to it by the demand for this market. The grape, rice, wheat, barley, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and corn of the finest quality, can all be raised.

We have still to report favourably of the mines of this country—remunerative returns reward the miner both north and south, and occasionally new and important discoveries of rich deposits are made. The placer that was discovered at Santa Cruz, which we spoke of in our last, has not realised the expectations that at the time were formed of it; but the discoveries in Oregon, near Crescent City, are most fully confirmed, and the richness of their yield recalls to remembrance the best days of California. Crescent City is rapidly increasing in size, from the immense flood of emigration that is setting in from all quarters, and bids fair to be one of the largest and most important in the territory of Oregon.

In this state the cities continue to augment in size in a really wonderful manner. Not only San Francisco, but Marysville, is adding most considerably to the number of its brick structures. The onward progress of San Francisco is unparalleled in the history of the world, and her future promises to be even more brilliant than her past. Within a single year her taxable property has increased from 19,000,000 dollars to 30,050,478 dollars, full sixty-four per cent. For the past two years and a half we have escaped those dreadful fires that have so often laid our city in ashes: this has arisen partly from the durable character of the buildings since that time erected; partly from the supply of water in the numerous cisterns scattered all over the city; and largely, from the admirable efficiency of the honorary fire department, of which we shall take an opportunity, in a future letter, of speaking more in detail. We may safely predict that we shall never have another fire of any extent in San Francisco. An ordinance is now in operation forbidding the construction of wooden buildings within very extensive fire limits, and the Mountain Lake Water Company will bring a perfect flood of water into our midst. This company will bring its water from a lake about four miles from the city, in the hills near the sea, and about 100 feet above our level; the supply is said to be without limitation. Along the line of route numerous workmen are engaged sinking shafts and tunnelling; and the work, it is said, will be completed in January next. The day, indeed, will be a glorious one when we have a rush of water in San Francisco.

The strikes that we spoke of in our last amongst some of the working men have extended to all, and all have been successful in obtaining their demands—carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, &c., &c.; in fact, all skilled working men are now getting from eight to ten dollars a day, and labourers—men who carry the hod, &c.—are getting six dollars. These rates will continue till winter, when numbers will leave the mines for the cities, and then, in spite of the associations now formed, the influx of competition must bring prices down a little. Still, for a long future, California must be a land of promise to the labourer; so much work requires to be done, and so much must and will be done; and the corn, in the shape of the "golden dust," is being every day in the year harvested to pay him—that to all sober, honest, and industrious working men, who are care-worn in the old world, who can come here, and who have a steady will and a strong determination, we say come and participate in these benefits.

In the theatrical world we go on as usual;—the Germans enjoy their tragedy, the Spanish their drama, the French their vaudeville, and the Americans enjoy a mixture of all, together with some excellent music from Philharmonic concerts, under the direction of Mr. George Loder. The orchestra is good, and the chorus surpassingly good. Miska Hauser is still playing, and Mrs. Sinclair still acting. Lola Montez the notorious is in the mines. By a recent letter from Grass Valley we hear she has been rusticated amongst the quartz veins.

MEXICO.

The steamer *Texas* has arrived at New Orleans with advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th, and Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. Santa Anna had already raised an army of 50,000, the finest ever seen in Mexico.

Large numbers of troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians. Santa Anna still continued his high-handed measures, and executed all persons against whom suspicion was entertained without warning. It was believed that another revolution would follow this tyrannical and arbitrary course.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Calcutta to the 20th, from Bombay to the 20th, and Hong-Kong to the 6th, of August.

British India was quiet throughout. Famine still prevailed in Rangoon, and cholera was raging in many places. Much sickness prevailed among the British troops there. General Godwin had returned to Calcutta, and the second Burmese war may be considered at an end.

The north-west frontier is in a very disturbed state, and the Kobat Pass is still closed. It is said that a letter of Dost Mahomed has been intercepted, regretting that he is unable to assist the frontier tribes against the English this year, but promising to do so next year.

Cholera continues fearfully prevalent in the north-west provinces, and several British officers have died of it.

Notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's assertion that an inquiry had been ordered into Mr. Luard's case, that gentleman continues to demand one in vain from the heads of the local Government of Bombay.

The last fortnight's news from China is rather uninteresting. The Imperialists have made another unsuccessful attempt to re-capture Amoy, and from the accounts received of the spiritless behaviour of the Tartar troops, both on this occasion and also Chin-Keang-Foo, it is now evident that all is up with the Manchoo dynasty.

The movement of the insurgents into the Kiangsi province seems beyond a doubt, and they had taken possession of the principle city, causing alarm in the Moning and Moyune neighbourhood, the seat of the tea districts. It was reported they had evacuated Nankin, for a time, for the rich province of Kiangsi, to provide supplies—being run short of rice and other food; and this had originated a report that the Imperialists were again in possession of Nankin.

The mercenary fleet blockading Chin-Kiang-Foo consists of eight English and American square-rigged vessels, between thirty and forty Portuguese armed lorcas, and about twenty junks. With the single exception of the flag-ship, *Sir Herbert Compton*, all the European vessels are small. The English commander of the fleet is of opinion that nothing can be done against Chin-Kiang-Foo without the effectual co-operation of a land force; and there is no chance of any such being rendered by the Tartar troops now before the place.

Sir George Bonham has at last issued a proclamation, apprising all British subjects of the illegality of engaging in warlike operations in China without the Queen's license; and warning all such that he will strictly enforce the penalties provided in the Act 59 Geo. III., cap. 69, against such offences.

The Government at Pekin is in the greatest distress for money. On its having announced that a paper circulation was to be issued and forced into currency, all the bankers shut their shops, and though this project has given up they have not again opened them. The Emperor had ordered that all should pay the next month's rent into his Treasury instead of to their landlords: but this measure would afford a trifling and very temporary relief.

A scarcity of grain was beginning to be felt in Pekin, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in the possession of the rebels. The circumstance of the left column of the rebels having been allowed to advance so quietly to the Yellow River may probably be attributed to the Tartar troops having been withdrawn from their front, and concentrated before Nankin. The establishment of a rebel force on the Yellow River ought of course to compel the Imperialists to retire from Yang-tee-Kiang to the more northerly line of the Yellow River, but as the Imperialists have not yet learnt to fight by rule, and have, moreover, a fleet to rest on, they will probably stand fast until it suits the insurgents to march out of their lines to slaughter them.

Abbas Pacha had issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain from Egypt from the 28th of September; but, on the representation of the Consuls, the prohibition may be delayed until the 30th of November.

THE CAPE.

The *Indiana*, General Screw Company's Mail-Packet, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, with dates from Table Bay to the 20th August.

The *Sydney* emigrant ship was lost at Carmomiers Point on the 12th of July: crew and passengers saved.

Affairs continue tranquil at the Cape. The Gaikas and Kreli have fulfilled the stipulations imposed on them at the end of the war. Any sudden diminution of the troops would, in the opinion of the colonists, be followed by fresh outbreaks.

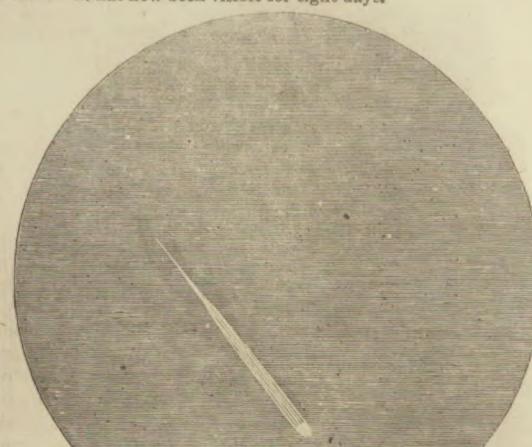
The commerce of the Cape is daily increasing, and the Constitution has given a full sense of security.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMET IN THE UNITED STATES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Grosse Isle, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.

Sir.—On August 23rd, as soon as dark, I observed a very brilliant Comet in the western sky. I immediately called the attention of several gentlemen to witness the fact: one of which, the Rev. Charles Fox, an editor of one of the leading Michigan papers, is about to give publicity to the same. It has now been visible for eight days.



To describe its position, I must state it forms an inverted equilateral triangle, with Dubbe and Arcturus, the nucleus equalling the brilliancy of Sirius. I have enclosed a rough sketch of its position in the sky, should you deem it worth while entering it in your columns; and, although so far away, with pleasure subscribe myself your constant reader,

M. W. BIDWELL EDWARDES.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—From the drawing it seems that the Comet was seen with considerable splendour in America, with a tail extending to a length of 25 degrees nearly. In its general form, it is very accordant with its appearance as seen from this side of the Atlantic.]

A YACHT FOR AUSTRALIA.—Last week, the Duke of Marlborough's fine schooner yacht of 205 tons, the *Wyvern*, left for South Australia. She takes out a general cargo, consisting of sheet-lead, shot, nails, clothing, boots and shoes, brandy, wines, ale, cider, &c.: the whole valued at £5000. His Grace's second son, Lord Alfred Churchill, goes in her on a voyage of pleasure, and acts as supercargo. When the *Wyvern* arrives at Melbourne, the cargo will be sold, and also the vessel, if a suitable offer can be procured.

INCREASED VALUE OF SHIPS.—Some idea may be gathered of the increased value of this species of property from the fact that a gentleman from the south appeared in Montrose the other day, and offered some of the shipbuilders an advance of 35 per cent on the rates of last year, if he were furnished with an ordinary-sized vessel within a reasonable time. The offer, in consequence of pre-engagements, was not accepted. It is certainly a great triumph to those who advocated the cause of Free-trade, to know that at present the two most valuable fields of investments are ships and land.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH LEAVING THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.

THE GRAND OPERA AT PARIS.

THE Emperor and Empress attended the first representation of the new ballet of "Ælia et Mysis," at the Grand Opera, on Wednesday evening week. Queen Christina and the Duchess of Alba were also present, occupying a box opposite to that in which their Imperial Majesties were seated. The house was brilliantly attended, and the success of the ballet complete. It is difficult to trace the plot of chorographic compositions in general, and that of "Ælia et Mysis" forms no exception to the rule. *Ælia* appears to be the daughter of a Roman consul, *Massala*, who projects a marriage between her and an Armenian potentate, *Tigranes*. Undutiful daughters were, it seems, as common in Rome at the time depicted in the ballet, as in the present degenerate era; and *Ælia*, who has a penchant for a certain *Enclio*, entertains a strong objection to the match. This objection she communicates to her sire, who storms and rages as indignant stage fathers under such circumstances

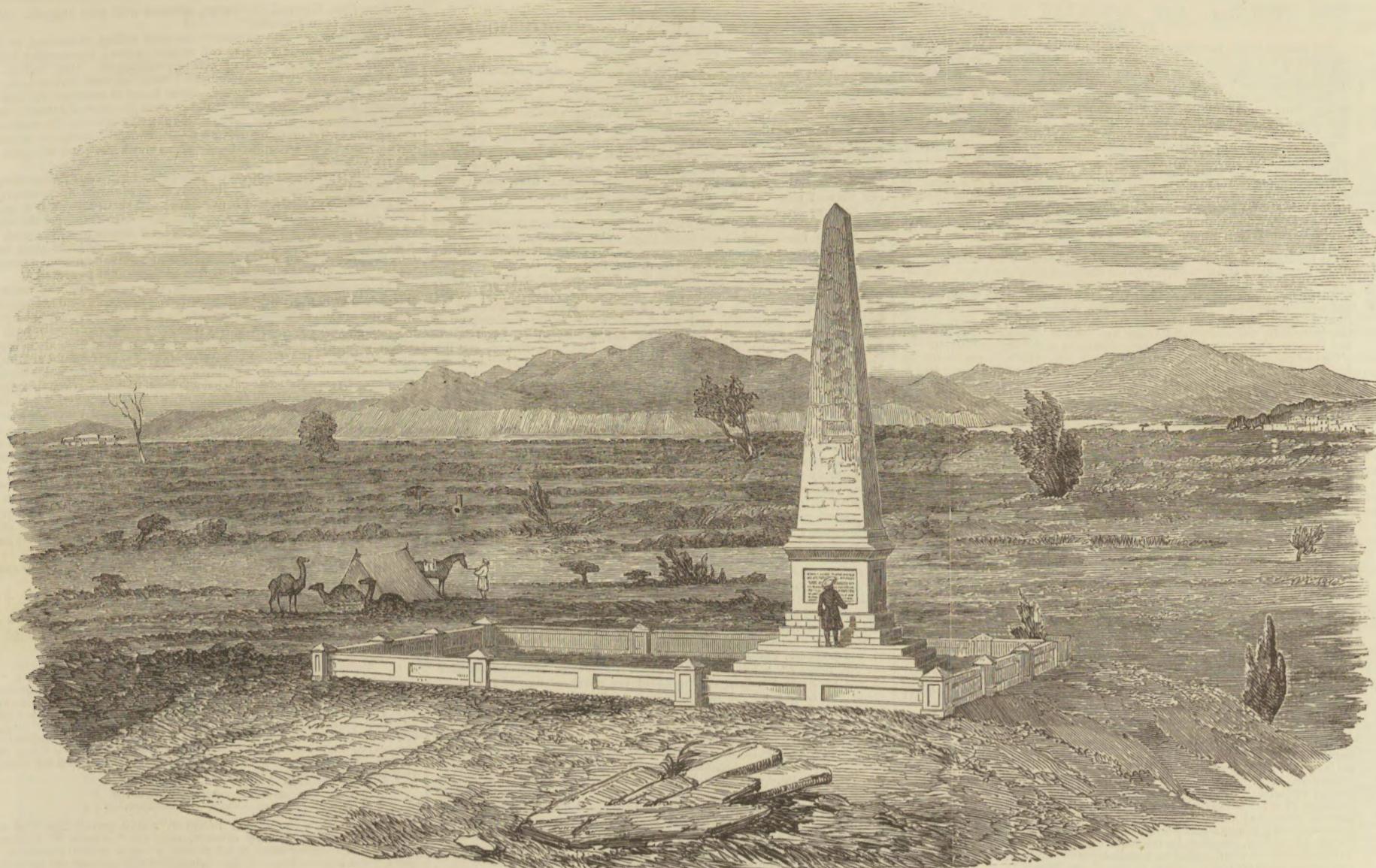
are wont to do. Hardly has he disappeared when *Enclio* enters—come, as the printed analysis informs the spectator, "to rehearse with the fair *Ælia* her part in the Attellana," just about to be celebrated. Whether that grotesque festivity is one of the pastimes in which the daughters of patricians in ancient Rome were wont to indulge, is a question scarcely worth considering; historical accuracy has never been a *ballet* requisite; and the rehearsal affords the lovers an opportunity of expressing their mutual passion and lamenting their hard fate in expressive pantomime. At length *Ælia*, finding her father inflexible, yields to his entreaties, and consents to marry the Armenian Prince. As the auguries, however, prove unfavourable, the nuptials are postponed; and *Ælia* is sent to pass a few days with the Vestals in their sacred groves. *Enclio*, with a slave, introduces himself into the sacred precincts, and obtains an interview with his mistress; but is discovered by one *Mysis*, a priestess, whose addresses he has rejected in her worldly hours. She vows vengeance on his head, and cuts off his retreat. The troop of consecrated virgins is heard approaching, and his situation becomes critical; but, with his "fidus

Achates" he is concealed by *Ælia* from their eyes. The goddess, angered at the presence of men in her sanctuary, manifests her indignation by a series of prodigies; the waters of the "aquarium" are changed into liquid fire, the trees lose their verdure, a lurid glare overpreads the stage, and lastly, the sacred fire goes out. The culprits are discovered, and are about to be put to death by the enraged Corybantes, but at last their life is spared. As they depart, however, *Ælia* falls inanimate, and the curtain drops. There is some excellent dancing in the ballet, particularly on the part of Mdlle. Priora and Mdlle Guy-Stephan, the *prime ballerine*. The scenery is admirable throughout, and nothing can be imagined more poetically beautiful than the grove of *Vesta*, with its electric (moon) light. The artists are MM. Desplechin, Cambon, and Thierry. The music, is by M. Potier; and M. Mazilier is the chorographer.

Our Artist has depicted the above effective scene of the ballet; and has added a sketch of the exterior of the Opera-house at the moment when their Imperial Majesties are leaving, attended by the usual strong escort of Guides and Cuirassiers.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ÆLIA ET MYSIS," AT THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.



MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED UPON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

The scene of this "sanguinary battle" remains, after four years, almost exactly the same as on the 13th of January, 1849; and, from the nature of the ground, it will probably be long ere the peaceful plough softens down its sternness. Within a few miles of the small Goojur village of Chillianwallah, the river Jheylum cuts through a long low spur of the Salt Range, leaving the mass of hill standing boldly up on its right bank, and the severed spur lying on its left. This spur is crowned by the village of Russool, which, from a precipitately scarped cliff, overhangs the river on one side, and looks over the field of Chillianwallah on the other. From these heights, as far as the eye can follow the downward course of the Jheulum, the country is an undulating surface of jungle and ravines for many miles inland. In this jungle it was that the Sikh and British armies met. The Sikh position extended from Russool on the left to Moorg, another high village, on the right; but their line of battle was pushed forward far in advance of their camp, to the edge of a long, low hollow, which traverses the country. On the opposite side of the hollow runs a line of high villages, of which Chillianwallah is the centre; and behind these villages, towards Dingeh, the country becomes clear and comparatively open. It was in this direction that the British army advanced towards Chillianwallah on one side, while the Sikh line lay in wait in the jungle below it on

the other side—so that this village had every right to give its name to that memorable battle.

We leave the description of the fight itself to history; and only aim at presenting to our readers a faithful picture of the spot where it occurred. It is, indeed, a wild and striking one: its mournful interest has been added to by the erection, during the last year, of a noble monument to those who fell on the British side. It is an obelisk of red stone, from the adjacent hills, seventy feet high, which stands in a walled cemetery on the summit of the Chillianwallah mound, where the majority of the British killed were buried. The bodies were laid in long trenches, which have now been vaulted over with masonry; truly a "common grave" for the brave who died a common death. On the base of the obelisk the following inscription was being chiseled when our Sketch was taken:

Around this Tomb was Fought the sanguinary Battle of CHILLIANWALLAH, 13th Jan., 1849; between the British forces, under LORD GOUGH, and the Sikhs, under RAJAH SHER SINGH; on both sides did innumerable Warriors pass from this life, dying in mortal combat. Honoured be the graves of those heroic Soldiers! To the Memory of those who fell in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian Army, this Monument has been raised, by their surviving comrades, at whose sides they perished: comrades who glory in their glory, and lament their fall.

The Monument (of which the accompanying is a faithful representation) was designed and erected by Captain Harley Maxwell, of the Bengal Engineers; and the Inscription was written, it is said, by the late Sir Charles Napier. It is a fine thought, finely carried out—when we reflect that Sikh workmen quarried, squared, and carried every stone, and then piled them one by one over the graves of the conquering Saxons.

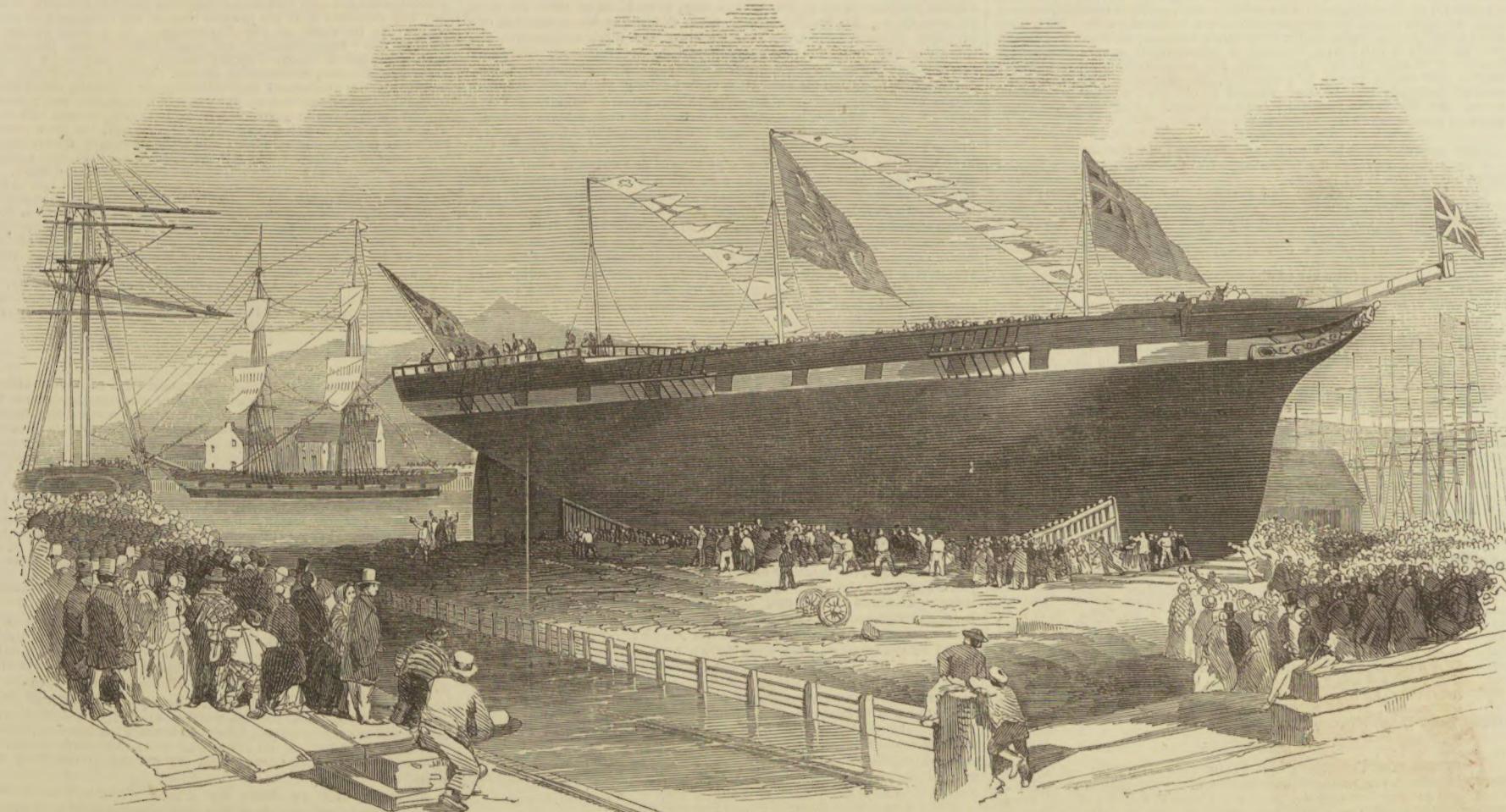
LAUNCH OF "THE CONTEST" CLIPPER-SHIP.

THIS fine specimen of naval architecture was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Barr and Shearer, at Ardrossan, on Friday, the 16th ult. The weather was beautiful, the day being one of unbroken sunshine. The vessels in the harbour displayed their colours in honour of the occasion; and a large concourse of people, many from a considerable distance, were present. On the platform were the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Buchan, E. H. J. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; besides a great number of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding country.

The arrangements being completed, the vessel glided majestically into the water, amid the shouts of the spectators; the name of *The Contest* being given by Mrs. Captain Jennings as she broke a bottle of wine on the stem of the vessel. She is destined for the Australian goods and passenger trade, under the command of Captain Jennings. Her owners are Messrs. Henry Moore and Co., of Liverpool.

After the launch, a large company of gentlemen, by the invitation of the builders and owners of *The Contest*, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Eglinton Arms Hotel. Provost Barr, of the firm of Barr and Shearer, occupied the chair; and Major Graham, of Glenny; Mr. Arthur Moore, of Liverpool (one of the owners); and Mr. Shearer, discharged the duties of croupiers.

The Contest is the largest ship which has yet been built in Scotland. Her measurements are—Length of keel and fore-take, 184 ft; breadth of beam, 35 ft. 5 in; depth of hold, 22 ft. 8 in. Her registered tonnage is 1119 tons; and, from her fine model and complete equipments—which comprise the most recent improvements—*The Contest* bids fair to reflect the greatest credit on her enterprising builders.



LAUNCH OF "THE CONTEST" CLIPPER-SHIP, AT ARDROSSAN.

THE CHOLERA, AND MEASURES OF COUNTER-ACTION.

The returns of the mortality in Newcastle and Gateshead show that the violence of the epidemic is rapidly abating. For Tuesday, in the former town, 37 deaths from cholera and diarrhoea are reported; for Sunday, 47. In Gateshead, on Tuesday: cholera, 20; diarrhoea, 1.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been about 1300. In the same period (viz., the first 25 days) during the prevalence of epidemic cholera there in 1831-32, the number of deaths was 191.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Gateshead, up to the last return, has been about 320. During the like period (viz., 18 days) in 1831-32, the deaths amounted to 130.

The system of house to house visitation is becoming more complete. It has been found impossible to induce people in the worst districts to leave their filthy abodes for the tents which have been pitched.

In Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Hull, and Manchester, there have been isolated cases.

On Friday week a case of Asiatic cholera occurred in White-street, Moor-lane, a very close and densely-populated part of the City. The deceased, a young married woman, 28 years of age, was seized on Tuesday. Mr. Davis, the medical man of the family, used every means in his power, but without success. The husband of the deceased had just recovered from a slight attack. The house in which they lived is very clean, but in the immediate neighbourhood there are several cesspools overflowing; and there is a great want of sanitary measures in the entire district.

On the same day the first fatal case of cholera which has occurred in Lambeth, took place in Vauxhall-square. The deceased, whose name is Michael Fleming, resided, with his family, opposite the London Gas-works, and was attended by Mr. Arthur, the parish surgeon. All efforts to arrest the disease proved ineffectual, and the deceased died after a few hours' distressing suffering.

The General Board of Health has issued special directions and regulations for the use of local bodies, officials, and the public in general. The document has been written in the circuitous official style; but its purport is briefly as follows:—

"Union and parish guardians are to make out, from medical and other information, lists of places where diseases lately prevailed, or at present prevail; and then to direct the medical officer to examine the health of the people in these places. The guardians are also to superintend the cleansing of public ways and places; to cleanse them themselves if the proper authorities fail; to direct individuals to cleanse particular nuisances near their respective dwellings; to visit dwellings in parishes or unions where there is no 'governing body'; to remove nuisances themselves where the owners are too poor to do it, or to do it quickly; to provide medical visitation, from house to house, wherever an epidemic is present or imminent; to provide hospitals for poor sick people; to provide general medical superintendence for sanitary action; to print handbills, publishing the official and other useful instructions; and to supply the Board of Health with a daily list of persons attacked by any epidemic disease, with particulars of their cases and treatment.

"All local bodies having the care of public ways or places are to see to the 'continued cleansing' of such ways and places as the medical officers report in a state dangerous to health.

"The medical officer of each district or union is instructed to visit the unhealthy places reported by the guardians, and examine the houses, with a sanitary view; to inquire into the health of people in workshops, common lodging-houses, and schools, and to treat, by himself or others, all cases of diarrhoea in those places; to report to the guardians all nuisances; to report at once any unusual amount of diarrhoea, and any case of epidemic and contagious disease; to order the separation of the inmates, or other necessary measures in schools, workhouses, or lodging-houses, where any disease breaks out; to cause the removal of patients from crowded rooms; and to speedily remove, from the rooms of the living, corpses of persons who die from contagious or epidemic disease. All medical men are directed to report cases of death from epidemic or contagious disease to the medical officer of the district."

The instructions for the general public are simple. Occupiers of houses shall, when directed by the guardians or medical officers, continuously cleanse the places adjoining their houses, and remove nuisances. Any person present at a death from epidemic disease, not attended by a medical man, is to notify the same to the medical officer of the district.

The above directions relating to nuisances equally apply to "any matter injurious to the health of any person." In the washing of streets, persons are directed to use fluids or substances for preventing the escape of noxious effluvia during the operation.

Applications are made nearly daily to the police magistrates for directions as to how to proceed in the suppression of nuisances. The following is a useful summary of what should be done:—

When you have to complain of any particular nuisance, go to the Inspector of Nuisances for the district, and obtain from him a proper form of notice, which, in addition to your own, must receive the signatures of two householders, or of the Union medical or relieving officer of your district. This notice you must deliver to the Board of Guardians. They have powers in ordinary cases on twenty-four hours' notice, and in extraordinary cases without notice at all, to inquire into the nuisance and lay a complaint before a justice of the peace. This justice will order the removal of the nuisance, and the offender will be fined 10s. a day for disobedience. In case of his continued contumacy, the guardians may themselves take the matter in hand, and cause the nuisance to be removed at the cost of the offender. In addition to all this, we find the sweeping clause that "the Local Board of Health is to execute the regulations of the General Board of Health." The Board of Guardians, however, are entrusted solely with other powers. These are enumerated as follows:—1. Medical inspection by their officers of unhealthy localities. 2. Certifying unwholesome houses or nuisances. 3. Directing what is to be done where they find epidemic disease, or the premonitory symptoms of it. 4. Providing, where necessary, for house to house visitation. 5. Providing for the accommodation of necessitous cases. 6. Providing for the removal of the sick, or of other occupants of the same premises.

A report on interment in the City has been presented to a committee of the Common Council by their indefatigable medical inspector. Mr. Simon recommends a cemetery of a hundred acres of proper soil, not less than six miles from the City, near some railway, and, as far as possible, secured from the approach of habitations within two hundred years. Fifty-four acres would be just sufficient for the regular mortality of the City, burying only one body in one grave, allowing it twenty-eight square feet, and a tenure of twenty years. But space for non-parishioners, for family vaults, and single graves in perpetuity, for carriage-drives, and ornamental buildings and gardens, cannot be obtained without a hundred acres. Mr. Simon also recommends an additional fee of 5s. if the interment be postponed eighty hours after death.

Many remedies have been proposed. We append a few:—

A correspondent sends the following, which he received from a Baptist missionary in the West Indies:—

Two table-spoonsfuls of salt and mustard, to produce vomiting; then, from ten to twenty grains of calomel. If evacuations cease, two table-spoonsfuls of castor oil, and one of spirits of turpentine. Should symptoms of congestion of brain appear, apply a blister to the back of the neck. When symptoms of cholera first appear, administer turpentine, laudanum, and camphorated spirit.

Another instance of the use of chloroform has been made public. Mr. A. F. Smith, surgeon, of Kirkcaldy, having a patient suffering from paroxysms of cramp, fearful to witness, and quite uncontrollable by the usual remedies, put him (with the sanction of his neighbour, Dr. Reid) at midnight under the influence of chloroform, by inhalation. At half-past twelve a.m. he awoke from a state of drowsiness, expressing himself greatly relieved, and desiring to have a fresh dose. From this period up to five a.m. the paroxysms of cramp became less severe in degree, and less frequent in their recurrence. On each return of the spasms, however, a paroxysm of chloroform was administered with beneficial effect. In the course of five hours, the inhalation was repeated six times, and two ounces of chloroform, by measure, were consumed. At three p.m. the first bilious evacuation was obtained from the bowels; and, from that time, with the exception of the usual visceral derangements, the case progressed favourably.

Another medical gentleman has addressed the following to the papers:—"I was summoned to Shooter's-hill yesterday afternoon to see a patient who was suffering from nausea, intense cramps in the abdomen, and his tongue was thickly coated. I gave him an emetic, and when the vomiting ceased, ten grains of calomel, followed, in an hour's time, by a draught composed of twenty grains of rhubarb, thirty grains of sulphate of potash, a little tincture of ginger, and peppermint water. In the evening I was asked to visit a woman, a native of Bermuda, who was complaining of violent cramps, coldness of the extremities, retching, nausea, purging, &c.; and the tongue was much coated. She had taken 'lots' of brandy to cure the complaint, and was consequently half drunk. I prescribed for her an emetic, ten grains of calomel, and a rhubarb draught. Both these patients are now well."—"I challenge the General Board of Health to send me to the infected districts, and I will prove that—Epidemic diarrhoea and Asiatic cholera are perfectly curable diseases when treated on rational principles, founded on a scientific pathology."—Yours, &c. FELIX W. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Kent Dispensary. High-street, Woolwich, Sept. 26, 1853.

PLATE FOR DELIVERANCE FROM THE CHOLERA.—On Sunday last solemn prayers for deliverance from the threatened visitation of the cholera were offered up in the several places of worship of the various denominations of Dissenters, and in the Roman Catholic chapels, throughout the metropolis. In the parish churches and chapels of the Established religion, the ordinary prayers for deliverance from sickness were read and fervently repeated. The congregations at morning and afternoon services were extremely numerous.

THE LATE
LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES NISBET COLQUHOUN.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS officer, whose death was recorded in our Journal of last week, leaves behind him a high reputation as a practical engineer. His achievements in chemistry, mechanics, and all the elementary sciences of artillery, have often been noticed by the press. But his eminent qualities as a soldier in the field do not seem to be so generally known. This may be accounted for by the circumstance of his having exhibited those qualities in a service which did not enlist the national sympathy, but, on the contrary, was the subject of more political controversy, hostile criticism, and misrepresentation than any warlike operations which have occurred in this time—I allude to the service in Spain in the years 1835—37, under Sir De Lacy Evans.

It is stated, in some notices of his life, that Colquhoun served in those years under Commodore Lord John Hay. This is not quite correct. He obtained leave of absence, like other able officers, from the British Army, and took a commission from the Queen of Spain. He continued in the legion of General Evans until the latter end of 1836, when he returned to England, and resumed his place in the Royal Artillery. He returned to Spain, in command of a detachment of artillery from Woolwich, and acted nominally under the orders of Lord John Hay; but, in fact, under the command of Lieutenant-General Evans, with the exception of the action at Bilbao, on the 22nd of December, 1836.

Some incidents relating to Colonel Colquhoun in the action of October 1st, 1836, were thus recorded by the present writer at the time. The lines of General Evans had been attacked at daybreak, and the pickets driven in. There were cannon permanently stationed on the lines, but the field-pieces were at San Sebastian. To get these to the hills, over broken and wet ground, and under fire, was no light task. The horses which dragged the guns were up to their hocks, and plunging at every step more deeply into the clay—the drivers spurring and whipping—the gunners working with levers to move the sunken wheels. "There, now, my good fellows," Colquhoun would say, dismounting from his horse, and assisting with his own strength, "that's the way; don't mind soiling clothes now; down with your shoulders; this way—here goes!" An officer of artillery having been observed galloping from point to point somewhat melodramatically and heroically, although his guns did little execution, and Evans having desired Colquhoun to ride across the enemy's fire to the ground where those guns were stationed, to ascertain why they were so ineffective—he did so. At the distance of about 1400 yards, heavy columns of the enemy were advancing between a wood and a house towards the line of engagement. Colquhoun examined the shells, measured the distance with his eye; and, turning to the gunners, called attention to the columns of the enemy. "You see your house?" "Yes, sir." "The enemy?" "Yes, sir." "That shell should take effect within six yards of the north corner of the house about the height of the men's heads—fire!" A volume of smoke, a tremulous shaking of the air, and the shell, faithful to science, exploded, as near as could be observed, at six yards from the north corner of the house, at about the height of the men's heads. Colquhoun, when he saw the disaster and confusion it caused among the enemy, said, "There's no difficulty in doing that—now go on!" While he yet spoke, a lieutenant of artillery was mortally wounded from the fire of the Carlist Chapelechurris, and several private men were killed and disabled. Taking no notice of these incidents, except to chastise those who thus had him within their range of musketry, he proceeded to the other guns on that position, took his messuage, and observations, and gave directions, amid the killing fire of the enemy, as coolly as if he had been in the innocent campaign of Chobham Common.

When Colquhoun returned to his own position, Evans, it was said, rode up to him and asked his opinion of the Carlist artillery, which was doing more mischief than it usually did. "They must have fresh gunners," said Evans; "I wish you would get into position to silence them." "I know who it is," rejoined Colquhoun, "I shall give him what he deserves for being there," or words to that effect. He alluded to a deserter from Woolwich, a clever gunner, who had joined the Carlist service. Colonel Colquhoun brought his heaviest metal to bear, and poured round shot and shells so vigorously and pointedly at the battery, that it was silenced, the magazine blown up, the gunner slain, and the Carlists in its vicinity in confusion, in a shorter space of time than a civilian would readily believe—in not more, probably, than fifteen minutes.

On one occasion, during the temporary suspension of hostilities, when the lines of pickets and field works of the opposing armies were divided only by a river and the valley which it watered, the enemy came within range of the English guns, and industriously occupied themselves in the construction of a redoubt. "Those people must not be allowed to work there," said Colquhoun. He quickly discharged a shell, by way of trying the range. It fell short: upon which the enemy's workers shouted in derision. Another was fired—also short: they shouted as before, and gesticulated derisively, in a manner not to be described. "Let them have another for amusement," said the Colonel. Another was discharged—purposely wide and short. They were more insolent than before; and were seen in crowds, elevated on their redoubt, repeating their gesticulations of contempt. "Now let them know that we have given them warning to go away, and are not to be trifled with longer." So saying, a shell fell in the midst of them; throwing some out, some into the redoubt; and sending all who were not disabled off in an inglorious scamper. After a time, some were seen carrying away the killed and wounded. Another shell would have dispersed them; but Colquhoun said, "Don't they have had enough for the present. Let them take their wounded men; only don't let them resume their work."

It became necessary to fire from different points along those lines for similar purposes three or four times a day, or as often as once an hour on some days. An English soldier, when Colquhoun was present on one occasion, disobeyed the order to retire from the ditch underneath the muzzle of the guns, where a working party were employed. Thinking the gun was not to be fired, from a delay which occurred in taking observation, he raised his head from his crouching place, and instantly it was blown to atoms. A superior officer present threatened every man of the party with "two dozen" if by disobedience another soldier lost his life in like manner. Having said this, he rode away. Colonel Colquhoun, addressing the working party, spoke thus: "You hear what the Brigadier-General says he will do; listen to what I have done. I have given orders to stop your extra allowance of wine for this day (when working at the batteries or on any engineering labour, they had an extra ration of half a pint of wine), because you saw that unfortunate man exposing his life and did not prevent him. If any one of you remains in danger, when ordered to retire, the whole shall lose the entire of your wine for three days." Some readers may smile and doubt; but it is a fact, and Colquhoun knew it, that the instant stoppage of wine, and threat of withholding it entirely for three days, was a punishment which the men paid more regard to than a threat of being served with two dozen lashes from the provost.

I could add column upon column of characteristic anecdotes of Colonel Colquhoun, but the foregoing are sufficient to prove what kind of soldier he was in the field. The following shows him engaged in that species of engineering which attracted so much attention at Chertsey, and on Virginia Water, in the late Chobham exercises. An action had been fought on the 5th of May, 1836, when the Carlists were driven from their positions. The heights to which they retired were to be attacked on the 28th.

Early in the morning all was in readiness. The Urimea was the line of division between the armies. It is from one to three hundred yards wide, has a strong current, and is fordable only where widest, and at low water. Its bridge had been destroyed by the Carlists before our arrival. Colonel Colquhoun was charged with the duty of throwing pontoons across for the transport of our cavalry and artillery. But first he had to clear the opposite banks of the enemy by opening a fire, under cover of which, the infantry of the Legion were to ford the river at a point 400 yards higher up than the place of the projected bridge. The infantry destined for the ford were four regiments of English, under Brigadier Chichester, and three of Spaniards, under the noted El Pastor (the shepherd). The cannon, whose fire was to cover the infantry, consisted of thirty guns; they were drawn near to the water's edge, yet still unseen by the enemy. You beheld balls, shells, rockets; the hospital ambulances; mules loaded with ammunition, and with stretchers to carry the wounded; regiments in close column, anxiously awaiting the command to advance; the Lieutenant General (Evans) in his plain uniform, the most simply-attired officer there, surrounded by the more showily-dressed brigadier-generals, aides-de-camp, and field-officers of regiments—their red and white plumes waving—their burnished steel, and brass, and gold, glittering in the sun, which is but ten minutes risen—their impatient chargers prancing—

Stop! who is that General Evans has sent for?

It is Colonel Colquhoun. For a moment his charger feels the spur, the next, it has carried its rider to the General's side.

"Colonel, are you ready?"

"All ready, General."

"Now then, General Chichester, advance with your brigade. Colonel Colquhoun, open your fire."

He disappeared; and presently was seen riding, or darting, or flying—by his head you might not tell which—among the moving, trotting, galloping, wheeling, whirling artillery-carriages. They halted. The next moment the drivers dismounted; the guns were unlimbered; men stepped forward and backward—some handled ammunition, and some rammed it home; fuzes and matches were the care of others; and, at a signal known to all, the men, whose thumbs were on the touch-holes, gave place to the match-men, and a volley—thirty pieces of cannon at once—went off in a thunder-burst, which shook the coast of Spain from the sea to the hills.

Over the river, in mid air, the shells quivered in dun specks; then falling beyond with indiscernible velocity, they plunged, some deeply into the ground, to explode, and heave stones and earth around in a hundred death-blows; others—the greater number—exploded over the thickets of human heads, their fragments flying as if Death had gone mad. But while you watched the effects of that volley of thirty great guns, fired as one signal known to all, the men, whose thumbs were on the touch-holes, gave place to the match-men, and a volley—thirty pieces of cannon at once—went off in a thunder-burst, which shook the coast of Spain from the sea to the hills.

The columns of infantry advanced, wheeled; took the water, and splashed, knee-deep, hip-deep, breast-deep; the short men holding by the tall; the tallest, shortest, all floundering in the tide as the enemy's bullets played amongst them—they unable to do more than hold their ammunition-pouch and muskets above their head to keep them dry.

The sailors of the *Tweed* sloop of war, with engineers and artillerymen under direction of Colonel Colquhoun, now ran a strong cable across the Urimea. From this some carried anchors up the stream to sustain it at the time; others down, to sustain it when the tide rolled up. Others brought the pontoons (large wooden boxes), laid them in hundreds alongside of each other, fastened by their head to the cables; while other detachments of men laid longitudinal planking on these, and above it transverse planks, to form the roadway for cavalry and artillery. The time in which this bridge was begun and finished—at least, sufficiently constructed for the passage of cavalry, field guns, and stores, was something less than an hour—about half the time occupied at Virginia Water and Chertsey in 1835. But the credit of this difference, instead of being ascribed to soldiers, was earned chiefly by the crew of the *Tweed*. Where a strong tide runs, as in the Urimea, sailors are the best qualified to construct pontoon bridges.

Colonel Colquhoun, after leaving Spain, was employed on the coast of Syria with Admiral Stopford, and Sir Charles Napier.

A. S.

STRANGE VESSEL—STRANGE CAPTAIN—STRANGE CREW.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

At the end of Pier No. 5, North river, is moored rather a strange-looking vessel, which might excite curious conjectures in the minds of strangers unacquainted with her history or mission to our port. One side of this vessel is painted jet black, rendering her visitor of those "long, low black schooners" so frequently spoken of in those bloody narratives of the ocean, with still bloodier titles; such as the "Pirate's Cave, or the Cruiser's Revenge," the "Dreaded Buckancer," with another alias, the very thought of which is enough to make—

Each particular hair to stand on end.
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

The other side of the vessel, however, would puzzle the most astute clipper, even Jack Bunsby himself, with his "chunks of wisdom," to classify her. Jack would most probably come to the conclusion that there was a house afloat, for the larboard side is painted out in imitation of the best Philadelphia brick. The whole history of this mysterious-looking craft lies in a nutshell.

Her captain and owner is a wealthy Englishman, who chooses to circumnavigate the globe, with a vessel built and manned, and painted, according to his own fancy. When he meets a traveller upon the boundless deep, he can turn starboard to, and the broadside of a house upon the ocean is an object of wonder to the wayfarer. When cruising in the Eastern Archipelago—where pirates most do congregate—he can put forward the black side of the vessel, and he sails on un molested, as one of the fraternity.

Her name, *Euphrosyne*, is very appropriate, being indicative of her work. This vessel is of about 600 tons burthen, is barque-rigged, and was built in 1847, in England. She has just arrived in our port from a visit to New London, the first harbour entered on a cruise from the Sandwich Islands. Captain Barris, her owner, is a young man, who has in view only his own amusement; although, by way of giving employment to his crew, he takes cargoes from port to port, and thus pays the way of the vessel. She brought to New York a cargo of oil and whalebone, and is now loading for England with rice, oilcake, and rosin. The *Euphrosyne* is strongly built, is a fast sailer, and an excellent sea-boat. Upon her arrival in harbour, the captain goes off to see the sights, and leaves the vessel in charge of the crew, to unload and re-load for the next port. Captain Barris spent four years of his time in sailing about the Eastern Archipelago, and in trading between Calcutta and Japan. He has been to Australia, to most of the islands of the Pacific, to the chief ports of India, and the other principal places of the world.

The most curious feature in the history of the *Euphrosyne* is the harrowing amalgamation of most of the nations of the earth, as manifested in her crew. Captain Barris

Literature.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLISH PRINCESSES. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Vol. IV. W. Blackwood and Sons.

This volume contains a portion of the history of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, whose sad fate has been so frequently narrated by friend and foe. She has an earnest and eloquent defender in Miss Strickland, whose elaborate researches have thrown very much additional light on the protracted controversy; but, as we have only a fragment before us, it is not our purpose to enter upon the merits and demerits of this able vindication. Our fair authoress has penetrated deeply into what she terms "the black mysteries of the Scotch correspondence, preserved in the State Paper Office;" and observes "that neither M. Mignet nor M. Dargaud, the recent French biographers of Mary Stuart, has examined that mass of diplomatic wickedness," which, she continues, "may well account for the hasty conclusions formed by the one, and the perplexities confessed by the other, in regard to her real conduct and character. A solution to all that appears enigmatical and inconsistent in her, may be found in the tangible proofs of the guilty confederacy between the members of her Cabinet and the English sovereign." It is on the evidence furnished by these documents and vouchers, that this version of the life of Mary is mainly founded; and the marginal references on every page bear witness to Miss Strickland's industry. This very minuteness, however, renders the volume somewhat heavy reading, for it is as copious in details as the report of a modern trial. No doubt, fidelity is the first duty of an historian, but something more is required than a dry reprint of letters and papers from old archives. We want the summing up of a judge as well as his notes; and were we to venture any criticism on what, as a whole, has been so admirably executed, we should say that Miss Strickland would have succeeded even better than she has done, had she brought her reflective faculties into more extended action, and given us the philosophy of history as well as its facts.

This volume takes up the life of Mary Stuart, on her return to Scotland from France, at the moment she undertook the management of public affairs; and describes the struggles she had to encounter with her turbulent nobles, and the intrigues in which she was meshed by the hollow friendship of Queen Elizabeth. The characters of Randolph and Moray are strongly painted; and the implacable hatred of John Knox against his Sovereign. Mary's real love for Darnley is feelingly depicted, and his follies and ingratitude are justly reproved. The murder of Rizzio is described with tragic effect; and very strong evidence is given that the assassins intended to slay Mary on the very night the unfortunate Italian was so ruthlessly massacred. Miss Strickland has, we think, taken a just view of the character of the ambitious and unprincipled Earl of Moray; but, as we have already remarked, we can form no general conclusion on a fragmentary volume, which is, of course—and necessarily—confined to a limited portion of a most interesting epoch.

LES ŒUVRES DE REMBRANDT REPRODUIT PAR LA PHOTOGRAPHIE. Par M. CHARLES BLANC.—CHOIX D'ORNEMENTS ARABES DE L'ALHAMBRA—offrant dans leur ensemble une Synthèse de l'Ornementation Mauresque en Espagne. MM. BISSON Frères.

There is a striking difference in the progress of Photography, as applied to ornamental and useful purposes, in this country and in France, which it is very difficult to explain. In England, Mr. Talbot, some years since, published some views, &c., under the title of the "Pencil of Nature," and last year "The Photographic Album" made its appearance; but, we believe, two or three numbers only have been issued. In France, in addition to the beautiful views of the remains of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, there have been published photographs of the most interesting scenes in Europe, particularly artistic studies of the more remarkable example of Middle-Age architecture. Beyond this, the sciences have been greatly aided by the application of photography to natural history; and the publication, at an exceedingly cheap rate, of copies of fossil remains, and specimens of existing animals. On these, M. Milne Edwards has lately made an elaborate report to the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and their value to the student cannot be too highly estimated. The exquisite delicacy of many of the plates published, which bear the application of high magnifying power with advantage, displaying the delicate texture of every surface, and the infinite minuteness of detail in every part, render these specimens amongst the finest examples of the photographic art. In the publications which we have named at the head of the present article, we have other examples of the zeal with which the French are availing themselves of the Photographic processes which are peculiarly English. The idea of reproducing the choice and rare etchings and engravings of Rembrandt is a valuable one. These wonderful works have been open to but a select few; but now they are made available to all. There is no other system of reproduction in which we can be assured of the fidelity of every line; of the correctness of every light and shadow; and the delicate gradation of the middle tints. We hope to see the series of artistic photographs extended to the works of the other masters of art; and let us earnestly urge some of our professional or amateur photographers, to undertake in England some such publication which may do honour to that class of photographs which originated amongst ourselves. It must be remembered that the original photographs of these etchings are obtained by mere superposition. As many negatives can thus be secured, and each one equally perfect, it becomes an easy matter to produce at a rapid rate the positives for publication.

Artists will greatly value the selections from the ornamental portions of the Alhambra, which will, when the work is complete, form a most valuable addition to Owen Jones's splendid work on the Moorish Palace in Spain.

The French are disposed, with that feeling of strong nationality by which they have ever been distinguished, to embrace every photographic process under the general title of Daguerreotypes. Daguerre, be it remembered, was the discoverer of a beautiful photographic process on silvered plates. The principle of sun-drawing belongs to Mr. Wedgwood; and the first paper processes of any value, and the Calotype process, in particular, are Mr. Henry Fox Talbot's. By these, and by the Collodion process, which is by consent divided between Mr. Archer and Mr. Fry, our Continental friends are now at work, to the almost entire abandonment of their own Daguerreotype. It now rests with our own photographers, by a zealous effort, to prove that they can produce results of as practical a character as those works to which we have alluded, which are executed by processes entirely English.

CONSTRUCTIVE GREEK EXERCISES, &c.; with Greek Reading-lessons and copious Vocabularies, By JOHN ROBSON, B.A., London, &c., Author of Constructive Latin Exercises. Walton and Maberly.

With but one exception, this valuable book is constructed on the same principle as the "Latin Exercises" previously framed by the same author. The exception consists in here omitting some of the more general and more elementary explanation of the terms and of the inherent laws of grammar, which would be proper in a work destined as a first introduction to that study. In this country a work on the Greek language cannot be so intended or so used; since Greek is hardly ever begun by the learner until some progress has been made in Latin. Much, then, of this rudimentary and fundamental knowledge is assumed to have been acquired; and in that point of view, this parallel, or pendent, or concomitant book of instruction is of a slightly more advanced character than its Latin counterpart. Of course, in the structure itself of the two cognate languages there is, notwithstanding their strong and pervading affinities, sufficient diversity to prompt some difference into the scholastic productions which undertake to impart them. But that is nearly the whole amount of the dissimilarity. For the rest, the present publication is designed to take the place of Allen's "Greek Exercises," the principles of the two works being in general identical; always reserving the immense advantage which those who follow in labours of this kind have over those who precede.

We may add that, while the scheme of this book resembles that of the Latin Instructions, yet the arrangement is more commodious, the "Reading Lessons" being here printed each in its proper place, at the end of the respective exercises; while the vocabularies are furnished nearer to where they are really wanted. Such are those minute, but estimably useful and practical, modifications which are due to the hints of progressive experience.

We need not enlarge on the advantages which Mr. Robson's system possesses in itself; or on the prodigious results which he attains by his constant combination of theory and practice. The method proves its own virtue; and standing—as it stands—upon the most solid merits, is sure of the daily-increasing esteem and encouragement of all who are interested in the cause of education. Mr. Robson is an able labourer in one truly important department of this great intellectual vineyard.

OAKFIELD; OR, FELLOWSHIP IN THE EAST. By PUNJABEE. Longman and Co.

We may describe this book as a protest against modern conventionalism. It is thoughtful, earnest, and pervaded by a religious spirit. Though it assumes the form of a novel, it is really an ethical treatise, the moral end at which it aims being conveyed in dialogues. Edward Oakfield, the hero of the tale, realising by his conduct and actions the doctrines he seeks to inculcate. Various characters are introduced, and each is sketched with a firm and discriminating hand. The style is easy and flowing, without any straining at effect, and we may predict a favourable reception for these two volumes, especially in pious circles.

Edward Oakfield is the eldest son of a clergyman, intended to follow his father's profession. While at Oxford, he entertains doubts as to the orthodoxy of the thirty-nine articles, and ultimately determines to enter the military service of the East India Company. He is sent up to Hajeepoor to do duty with the 81st Regiment of Native Infantry, where his experience of Indian society begins. At the mess is an officer named Cade, coarse in his feelings, vulgar in his manners, offensive in his language; but the idol of his regiment, precisely on account of his excessive blackguardism. Oakfield is shocked at the depravity he witnesses, and quits the mess, for which he is shunned and ridiculed. Here the trial of his virtue commences; and, in a letter written by him to his friend Stanton, a cavalry officer, his senior in years, he thus expresses his sentiments:—"My idea of a soldier is—and I think you will allow it is the true idea—a Christian, a man, and a gentleman—graduating downwards, but including all three. Society, unhappy, differs so far as to this idea as to insist upon the gentleman, be rather particular about the man, and consider the Christian a little superfluous; in fact, rather a bore than otherwise. I cannot at all give into society." Oakfield is soon ordered to join the 90th Regiment at Allahabad, and starts in a steamer for his destination. Among the cabin passengers is a Mr. Middleton, of the civil service, who becomes a prominent character in the tale, and with whom our hero forms a close friendship. During the voyage, the subject of their conversation is the civilisation of India, on which Mr. Middleton proposes several problems for solution. "First and foremost to ascertain what is the point at which the European and native mind begin to diverge;" then, quoting the proverbial saying, "that an Englishman leaves his morals at the Cape," the question is raised, "why is English society in this country so woefully behind all European society elsewhere?" There is a clergyman of the Church of England on board the vessel, who insists that the panacea for all evils is the establishment of the church to which he belongs through the length and breadth of Hindostan—"the church, the one true church of England as legally appointed in this country, with its three essential orders of bishops, priests, and deacons." To this Mr. Middleton strongly objects, as well as Oakfield. The former gentleman observes: "To preach Christianity to the natives of India, is to begin at the end. Physical improvement first, then intellectual, then spiritual—that seems the natural order of things; and if it is the natural order of things, that is to say the true one, fixed by the laws of the universe, then whole universities and missionaries will not alter it." The whole of the chapter from which we have made these short extracts is worthy of a careful perusal, but we can only indicate the tone and spirit in which the conversation is conducted.

Oakfield lands at Allahabad, and his regiment is ordered to march from Meerat to Ferozepore. The 90th is very different from the 81st, being a crack corps, and it is very humorously described, and leads to many moral comments. The 90th were all in debt, because they attempted to rival the Queen's regiments in expenditure and display. In spite of the climate, "red jackets in all seasons were compulsory at mess; they even went so far as to ignore the native languages, in imitation of the universal ignorance prevalent in the Royal army, considering it *infra dig.* to understand that damned black lingo." Attached to this regiment was a Lieutenant Stafford, a bully and a duellist. He purposely insulted Oakfield, calling him a hypocrite and a coward. Oakfield appealed to the senior captain present for protection. It was not accorded, and he left the room. An officer named Perkins went to Oakfield's lodging, and offered his services as second, in what he believed to be an inevitable duel; but Oakfield refused to fight; and here the trial of his principles is put to a sore test. Not challenging Stafford, Stafford challenges him; and Oakfield horsewhips the officer who delivered the message, because he executed the errand in an insulting manner. Then follows a court-martial, by which Stafford loses some steps in regimental rank, and Oakfield is reprimanded for the horsewhipping. The battle of Chillianwallah follows, in which our hero displays undoubted courage, and rescues the colours of his regiment from the enemy, thus absolving himself from the suspicion of cowardice; and the moral aim of the book is accomplished.

We are told in the preface that "there is nothing throughout the book intended for personal allusion. Cade and Stafford have no more actual existence than the 81st and 90th Regiments of Native Infantry;" but it is added, "a class of men of whom Cade is a fair type, phases of Anglo-Indian society like the 81st Regiment, I have certainly seen too frequently; but nobody is meant by the one, no corps hinted at in the other."

Oakfield dies young, of consumption, and is buried in his native village in Cumberland, and in his last hours derives strength and hope from his principles.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN ITALY. By OCTAVIAN BLEWITT. John Murray.

This is an excellent guide both for the ordinary travellers and the classical scholar. It is the result of three visits to Naples, as the author informs us in his preface; and fully describes that city and its suburbs Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, the islands of the Bay of Naples, and that portion of the Papal States which lies between the immediate Contorni of Rome and the Neapolitan frontier. The volume contains several maps, and there is also a detached map of Central and South Italy, of the island of Sicily, and of the States of the Church. It is an invaluable *vade mecum* to all who visit this interesting portion of Europe; and those who are unable to make the tour may read its instructive pages with delight by their own firesides. Every student of classical antiquity should add this book to his library.

MABEL TREVOR, OR THE PEARL NECKLACE, a Sequel to "How to Spend a Week Happily." By MRS. BURBURY. Darton and Co.

This is a child's book by the author of "Florence Sackville," which is likely to be a favourite among the rising generation, as the story is interesting, and the style fresh, flowing, and natural. Mrs. Burbury particularly excels in dialogue. The boys talk like boys, and not like little old men; and her heroines are not paragons of perfection.

The story is of two cousins, their fortunes and misfortunes, their schooling and their pleasures. The heroine, Mabel, will certainly become a favourite with our young lady readers. But from so short a tale, it would not be fair to make extracts.

MUSIC.

THE UNIVERSAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC. By DR. ADOLPH BERNHARD MARX, Professor of Music at the University of Berlin. Cocks and Co.

Two didactic writers on Music divide between them the palm of merit awarded them by the whole musical world of the present day. These are Gottfried Weber and Adolph Bernhard Marx. Their various works are adopted throughout Germany as the best and surest guides to a sound knowledge of the Art; and their unequalled value is already recognised both in England and in America. Gottfried Weber's "Theory of Musical Composition" first appeared in an English dress in the United States; an able translation of it, by Mr. Warner, having been published at Boston about ten years ago; and an edition of the same translation, with additions and improvements, has recently been produced in London. Dr. Marx's "School of Composition" was first published in English in the course of last year, translated and edited with much skill and judgment by Mr. A. H. Wehrhan.

These two great works really supersede all the previous productions of their class, and abundantly supply every want of the musical student. Both the authors are original and independent thinkers. They have departed from the old, roundabout, rugged track, and have opened a path to knowledge much more smooth, plain, and agreeable. There is no "Royal road" to music any more than to other branches of science or art. The best road demands toil and perseverance; but the modern student, with guides like these, is relieved from many obstacles and stumbling-blocks, many profitless deviations from the onward route, caused by the pedantic and operose systems of the older teachers. Both of them are useful, each in his several way. Weber is the richer in details and the more copious in illustrations; Marx lays down general principles with the greater breadth and simplicity: so that the work of

Marx will be found an excellent preparation for the more minute and laborious study of Weber.

The book before us—the title of which is placed at the head of this notice—is a new treatise of Dr. Marx, designed as subsidiary to his greater work. Though recently published, it has already gone through five large editions in Germany; and it is now, like the greater work, clothed in an English dress by Mr. Wehrhan. Its design and objects are new, and it will be found highly interesting and valuable to every musical student.

"The Universal School of Music" is addressed to those who cultivate the Art either as a profession or as an accomplishment, and who, having acquired a certain degree of practical attainment, desire to enter more deeply into its study. The perusal of this work, therefore, ought to precede that of the author's "School of Composition," or Gottfried Weber's great work already mentioned. The author, in his preface, states his objects to be these:—

"Firstly, to give general information on all those elementary matters which every musical student ought to know, and to prepare the way for the special and highest branches of study; secondly, to awaken in the mind a consciousness of all that is sublime, eternally true, or morally and spiritually elevating, in art; thirdly, to incite all to more earnest and general reflexion on the subject of musical instruction and the method of teaching." These objects are most ably and satisfactorily accomplished.

The first portion of the work consists of a general view of the elements of music; its notation, the principles of melody and harmony; the nature and properties of the voice and other organs or instruments of musical sound. In this portion, of course, there can be nothing positively new—its merit lies in the clearness and precision with which everything is explained. Thence the author proceeds to the "artistic forms" of music, describing the construction of the various kinds of vocal and instrumental pieces—the recitative, air, chorus, cantata; the sonata, overture, symphony, concerto, &c.; and the different ways in which music is employed in connection with poetry and other arts—as in the oratorio, the opera, and the ballet.—Then he treats of performance, and makes many admirable observations on the delicacies and refinements of musical execution, whether by a single performer or by an orchestra. What he says about the qualifications and duties of an orchestral Conductor is most important; for it is upon the competency of this functionary that the effect of all our great musical performances mainly depends:—

Every performance by a number of co-operating individuals, in order to be successful and satisfactory, requires previous collective rehearsals; and, if the number of performers be considerable (as in a full orchestra with chorus), a conductor or director.

With the conductor rests the selection of the compositions, and also their perfect performance. The distribution of the parts, the placing of the *personae*, the time, the mode of expression, everything depends upon his final decision. He must, therefore, possess a perfect knowledge of all these matters; he must have considered and prepared everything; and, lastly, he must be the man to carry out his plans and arrangements. He who is neither fully acquainted with all the resources and requirements of an ensemble performance, nor has penetrated to a complete understanding of the work to be performed, nor carried in his mind a clear perception of the manner in which it is to be executed; he who is unable by word and action to communicate his ideas and intentions to those who are to follow his directions; who is not quick in detecting, or even anticipating and preventing, or correcting their faults; he who has not that nerve and power of will, and that quickness of eye—one might almost say omniscience—which can keep a number of performers steadily together; finally, he who is not also armed with unlimited authority to enforce his commands—such a one may be meritorious as a musician, but he cannot claim the honour of being an efficient conductor.

But it is in the last part of this work, entitled "Cultivation of Music and Musical Instruction," that the greatest amount of interesting matter is to be found. Every line of it, indeed, is worthy of the most earnest attention. We wish to give our readers some idea of our author's way of thinking on these subjects; but, where all is so excellent, the task of selection becomes difficult. The following fragments are taken almost at random.

The author is keenly alive to the abuses of music at the present day.

We have much music, but very little real enjoyment of it! We make it a means of diversion and entertainment, when it might serve to collect our ideas and elevate our minds. Thus our fashionable operas for a moment render their admirers giddy with delight, but to dismiss them unsatisfied, and to be shortly forgotten by them; so in our concerts, whose highest pinnacle of success is that most barren of all emotions—astonishment at the skill of a virtuoso; so in our public performances and musical festivals, which merely serve to furnish a pleasing accompaniment to the conversation of the audience; so in our social circles, where unmeaning exercises, or badly-executed novelties of the day, form the staple articles of musical entertainment, and which, instead of real pleasure, produce more mental distress, envy, and ennui, than people are inclined to confess, even to themselves.

We have said enough, we trust, to show that this new work of Dr. Marx is a most valuable contribution to the musical literature of the day.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BALLYMENA AND PORTRUSH RAILWAY.

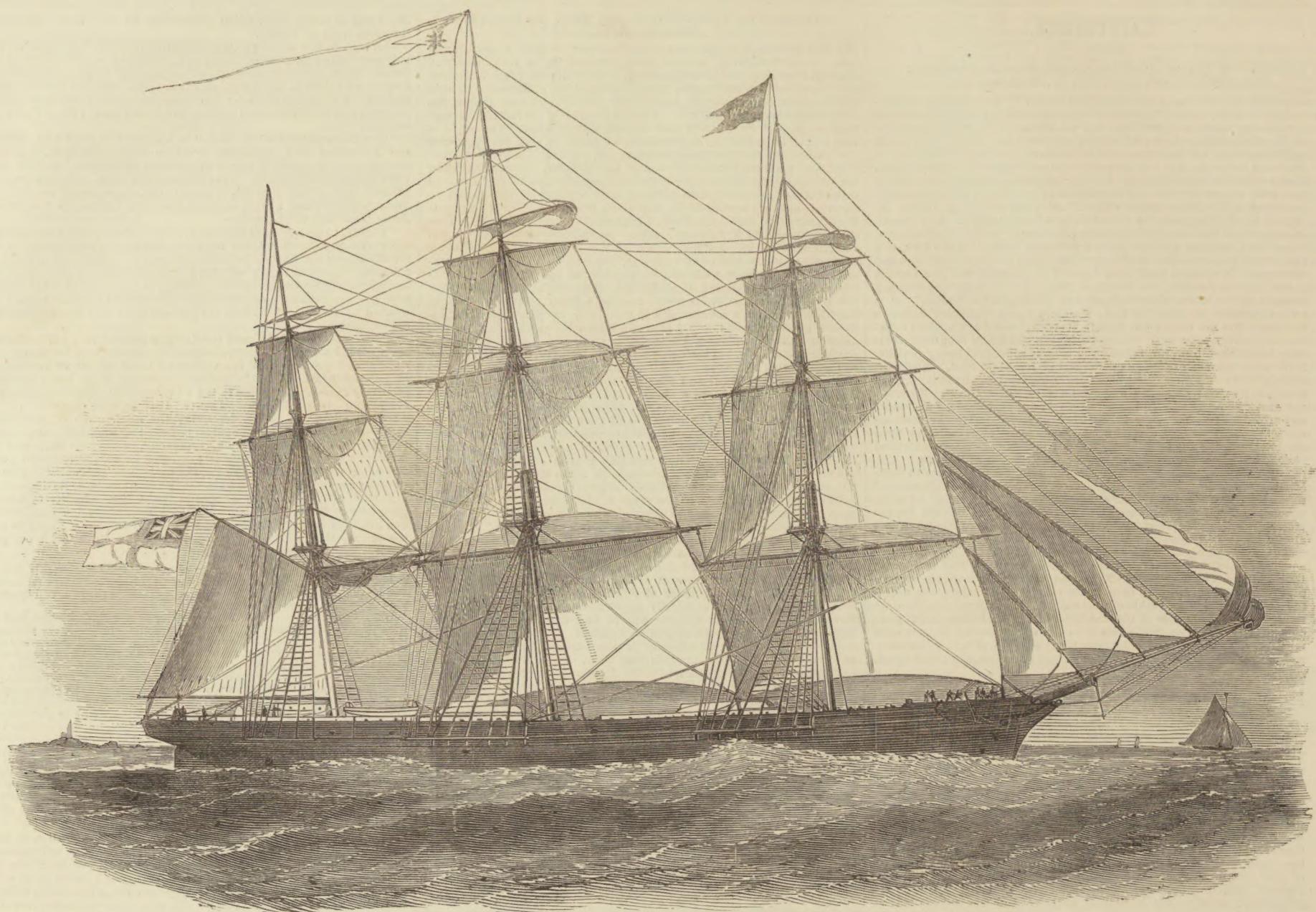
THIS interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., at Portrush, and came off with an amount of éclat which we have seldom witnessed upon any similar principal occasion. All the buildings in the beautiful little village were gaily decorated with flags of different colours and designs; and similar decorations were to be seen floating in the breeze, along the entire range of headlands from the town to the spot in which the ceremony was to take place. For several hours before the time appointed, repeated discharges of cannon from the headlands proclaimed that that was no ordinary day for Portrush and for the North; and the grandeur of the scene became still more imposing, when, a short time before one o'clock, these discharges were answered in the distance from the deck of the *Maiden City* steamer, from Derry, which was soon after seen making her way into the harbour, splendidly ornamented with ensigns, and bearing a crowd of cheering visitors from the veritable *Maiden City* herself. Around the spot appointed for the ceremony, ensigns were floating, bearing various devices in keeping with the occasion. On one was conspicuously inscribed, "Success to the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway;" on another, in no less splendid characters, "Dargan and Irish Enterprise;" whilst another bore an Irish harp, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by two elegant sprigs of shamrock, with the words "Long live the Queen." From an early hour carriages and conveyances of all sorts came pouring into the town; and by the hour appointed, hundreds of people had assembled on the spot. The weather also contributed its full quota of splendor to the occasion. Among those present we observed the Lord and Lady Antrim, and Lady Helen M'Donnell; Sir Edmund and Lady Macnaughten, Sir Hervey and Lady Bruce, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.; Richard Davison, Esq., M.P.; Wm. Dargan, Esq.; T. M. H. Jones, H. S. B. Bruce, W. Wilson Chaina, Thomas H. Higgin, Thomas Bennett, Thos. Black, W. Wilson Campbell, Esqrs., &c.

Shortly after one o'clock, all the arrangements for the raising of the first turf having been completed, the Earl of Antrim proceeded, amid loud applause, to divest himself of his coat and vest, and to make such other preparations as were necessary to give him the appearance of a regular "navvy;" and, having raised a few turfs and deposited them in a mahogany wheelbarrow, provided for the purpose, wheeled them up, and emptied them over the platform, amid deafening cheers and laughter. The example was then followed by the vice-chairman and directors, and by C. Laney, Esq., the engineer, and William Dargan, Esq., contractor of the railway—a loud discharge of cannon from the adjoining headlands proclaiming the completion of each gentleman's part of the labour. Mr. Dargan, in particular, was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Earl of Antrim then addressed the assembled crowd, expressing his gratification at the auspicious manner in which the work had been commenced, and concluded by inviting them to come and join the committee in partaking of some refreshment after their labours.

Acting on his Lordship's advice, the immense assembly then adjourned to the School-room, Portrush, in which the *déjeuner* had been prepared. Several tents had been erected on the lawn outside the building; but, even with the additional accommodation thus obtained, a large number of those present were unable to obtain seats or even room to stand.

The Earl of Antrim, who occupied the chair, proceeded to propose the usual loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were received and drunk with enthusiasm. The noble chairman then gave as the first of the toasts of the day, "The landed proprietors who had dealt so



THE CLIPPER SHIP, "GUIDING STAR," CHARTERED FOR THE GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

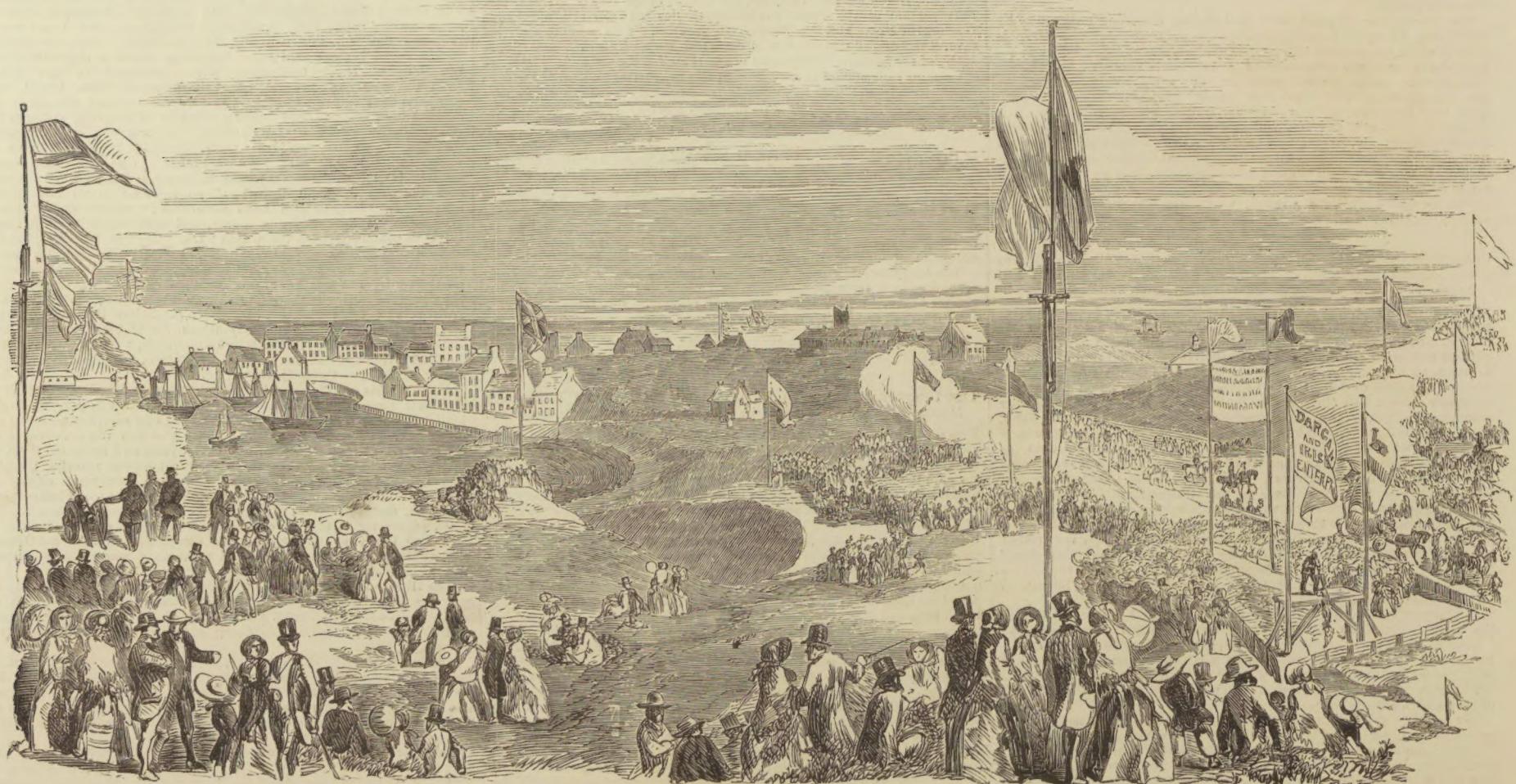
liberally with them, and may they live long." This was responded to by Mr. W. Wilson Campbell. Sir Edmund W. Macnaughten then proposed "William Dargan, and success to the Railway enterprise," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm; and for which Mr. Dargan returned thanks; in the course of his address remarking, "A chance circumstance has, perhaps, occasionally thrown me into a position similar to the present; but upon this day's work I cannot look without more than usual satisfaction and pleasure (Cheers). As regards the present undertaking, I will only remark that I conceive that I may take to myself the credit for having a practised eye in such matters; and, unless that eye has now deceived me, this project has advantages which would give as great opportunity for enterprise and effort, and as productive results as any other in any part of the country (Cheers). And there is a peculiar source of pleasure in connexion with this undertaking—namely, that, if we place the proper means at their disposal, there is, among the population of this district, the energy requisite to carry them out to their proper and legitimate results."

Other toasts were drunk—such as the "Railway;" the "Town and Trade of Belfast," "Derry," "Coleraine," "Ballymore," "Ballymena;" the "Ladies;" and the "Press;" the last one (given by Mr. Dargan) being the "Town and Trade of Portrush;" for which Lord Antrim returned thanks. The company then separated, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

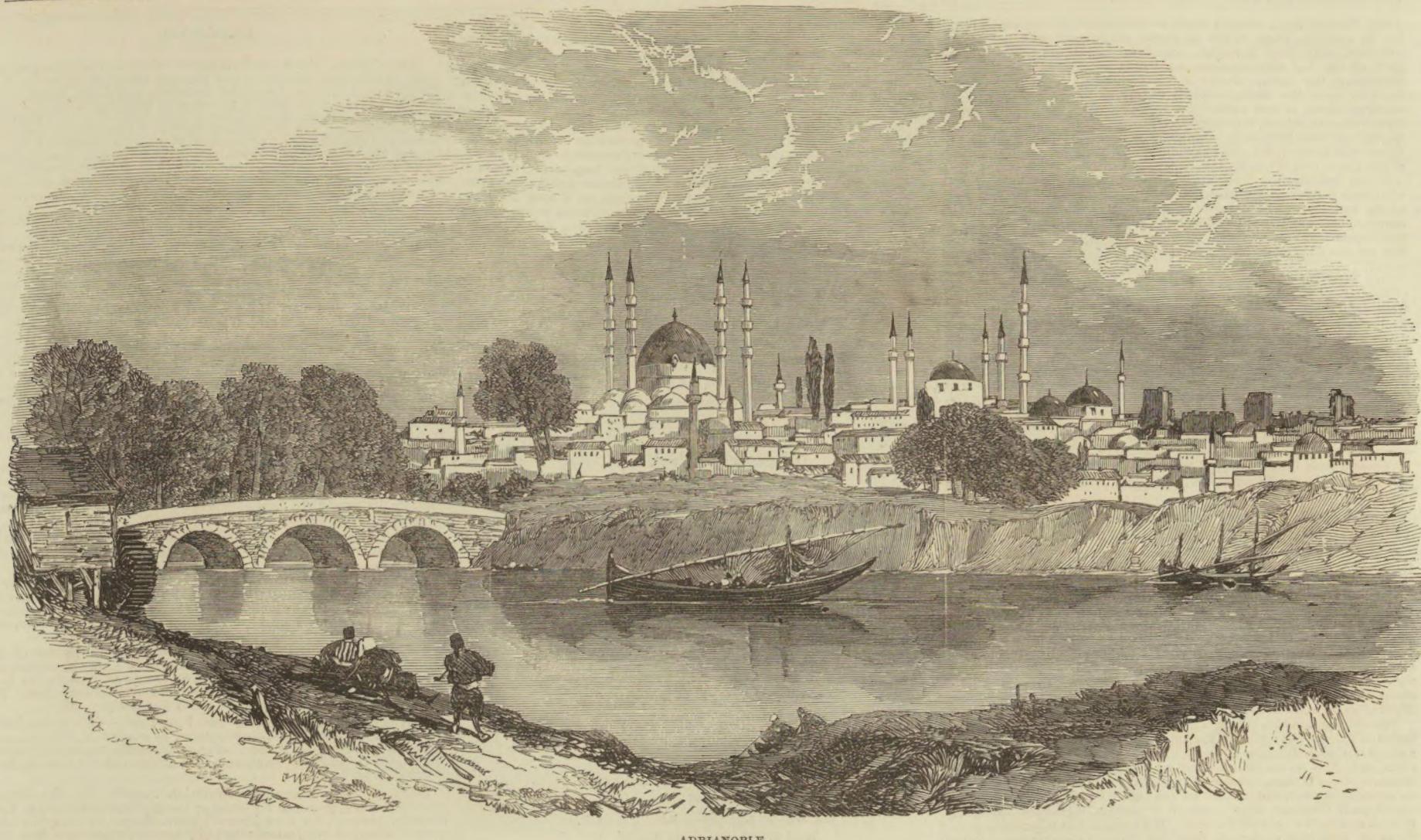
THE CLIPPER SHIP, "GUIDING STAR."

THIS noble vessel, which arrived at Liverpool about a month since, has been chartered by the owners of one of the Liverpool and Australian lines of packets, for the sum of £12,000—an unprecedented amount, even for the best kind of ships trading to the golden regions. The *Guiding Star*, seen from a distance, presents the appearance of a large yacht, with her tall tapering spars and square yards; and it is only by being on board and viewing her proportions that we can be satisfied that she is upwards of 2000 tons burden, carpenters' measurement. She has a very sharp entrance, which is carried well aft; though her extreme length gives her a long floor, and she again gracefully sharpens towards the stern. Her hull is strongly put together, her keel and sister kelsons being of the best material and great size. She is diagonally trussed with very heavy timber for some distance at the bow as a further support to her sharp stem; while her timbers, beams, and planking are all in accordance with Lloyd's regulations for the best ships. Her 'tween decks are laid with 3-inch planks; and as the ventilators admit a good light, her great length and fine proportions are seen to advantage, as also are her accommodations for passengers—the height between the decks being $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and her breadth affording ample space. The chief and fore cabins are placed on the main deck;

the former being as a plop, while the latter is joined as a deck-house. The chief cabin is fitted with berths for about twenty passengers, baths, and every requisite to ensure comfort and convenience; while the saloon is finished with rich paneling of satin-wood and mahogany, with handsome gilt cornices; and the tapestry, carpets, sofas, settees, and lounges are on an elegant and artistic scale. The fore-cabin is also fitted with a number of handsome berths, and a staircase leads from it to the poop-deck through a smoking-room. The poop affords a promenade of 80 feet, which is extended by platforms to the top of the deck-house forward, which is appropriated to the comforts of the crew, and fitted with cooking apparatus for them and the passengers. In connexion with this part of the vessel there is room for spacious hospitals. A roomy topgallant forecastle completes her deck fittings, and this is intended as an icehouse, stock-house, &c., instead of being converted, as is usual, into berths for the crew. Her dimensions are—length on deck, 251 feet; beam, 43 feet; depth 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The whole of her fittings are on the best scale; and, whether as regards her superior model or faithful build, she reflects the greatest credit upon her builders, Messrs. W. and R. Wright, of St. John's, to whom we are indebted for some of the fastest sailing vessels trading between this country and the gold regions. She has been chartered by Messrs. Miller and Thompson, of Liverpool, in connexion with their Golden Line of Australian packets.



COMMENCEMENT OF BALLYMENA AND PORTRUSH RAILWAY.



ADRIANOPLIS.

**RUSSO-TURKISH
QUESTION.—VIEWS IN
TURKEY.**

WE this week engrave three Views in European Turkey, of extreme interest upon historical grounds, and more especially at the present moment of threatened hostilities.

Adrianople, in date the first, and in rank the second capital of European Turkey, is situated about twenty hours' journey from Constantinople, in Romania, on the west of the Balkan Range. It was built by the Emperor Adrian, and was taken by Amurat I., in 1360. It is advantageously situated at the confluence of the three rivers, which form the H-bron of the ancients and the Maritza of the moderns; and the facility of transport for merchandise thus afforded, renders it a place of considerable commercial importance. Amongst its productions are soap, sugar, rose-water, otto of roses, and carpets—all of which rival those of Egypt and Persia. There are several public edifices, of great beauty, amongst which the Mosque of Selim and the Bazaar of Ali Pacha are the principal. In the former are three spiral staircases, winding round each other separately, and conducting to three different galleries of the minarets. The number of the windows in this mosque is stated to be 999.

Adrianople was once a favourite residence with the Sultans, particularly Achmet III., Mahomed IV., and Mustapha; and the frequency of the visits to it of the two latter so exasperated the Janissaries of

Constantinople as to lead to rebellions, in which they were deposed. It is now the chief town of an important Pachalic, and is the seat of a British Consulate. Yet, notwithstanding its trade, and the beauty of its situation, it has been of late years very much deserted as a place of residence, and the streets in many places are grass grown.

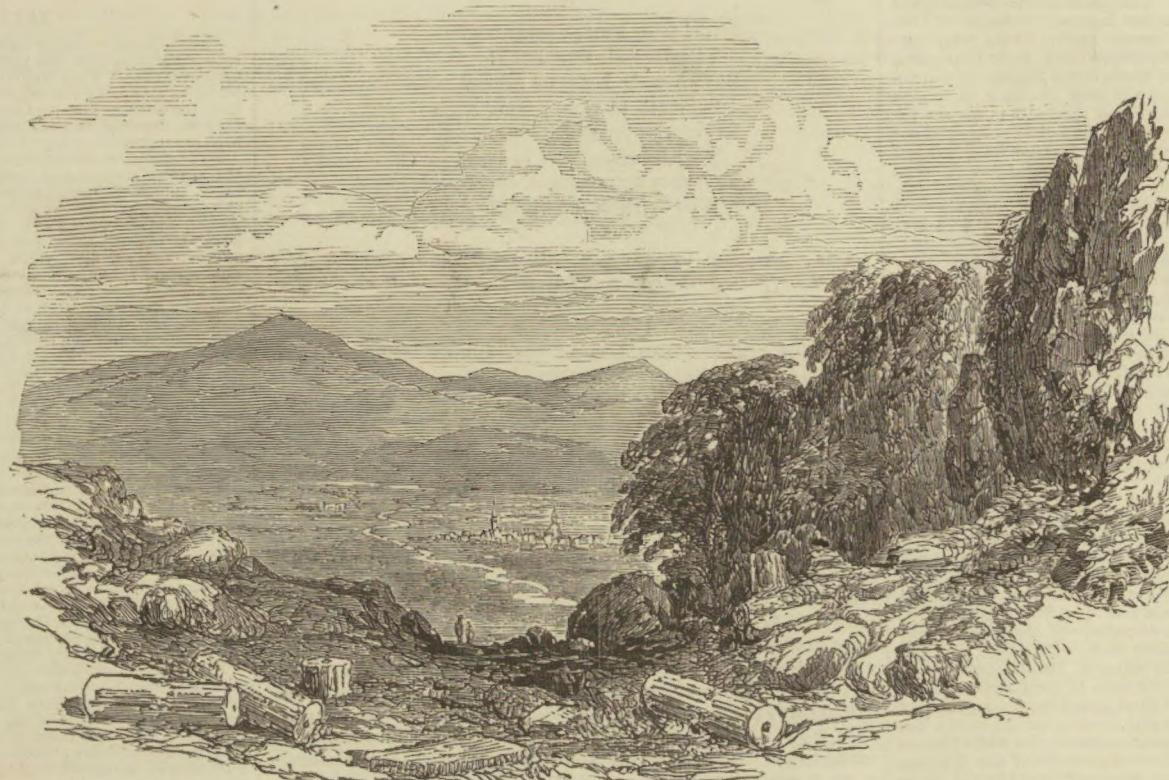
The Russians, in the invasion of 1829, succeeded in reaching so far as Adrianople, which they occupied, and where they signed the treaty of peace with the Porte, which put an end to the war.

For this View of Adrianople we are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman who recently returned from a tour through the Balkan Range; and who also favoured us with the sketch of a Guard-house in the Balkan, given in our Supplement last week.

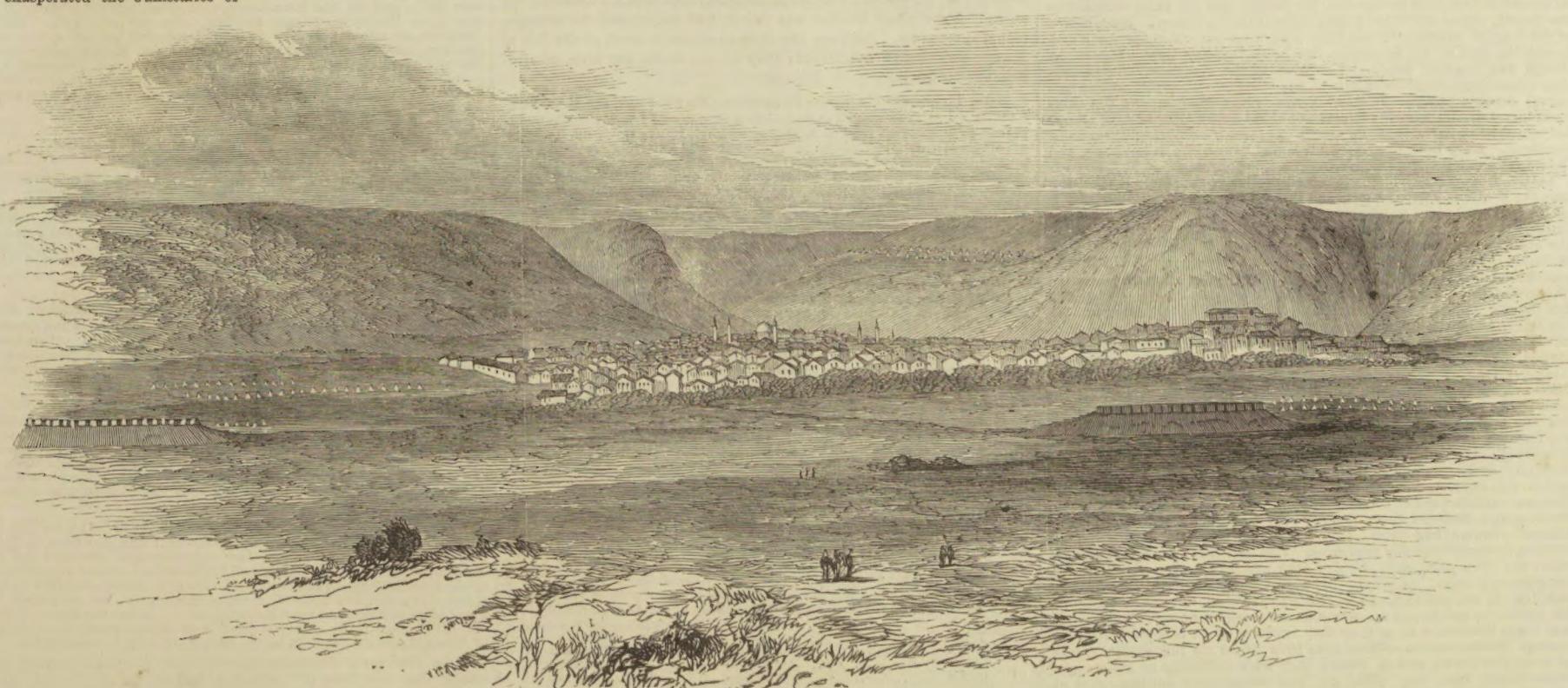
Shumla, in Bulgaria, called by the Turks "Ghazi" Shumla, is a strongly-fortified position and intrenched camp. It is a place not only of historical interest, as regards the contests between Christian and Moslem, but one of strategical importance, from its position at the head of the valley which debouches into the Bay of Varna, and its situation near the Great Pass of the Balkan, on the main road leading from Routschuk, or Siliestria, to Constantinople; and, consequently, on the principal line of operations of the Russians.

The town—about two or three miles long, and one broad—is situated at the foot of a wooded mountain,

* Ghazi—victorious.



TRAJAN'S GATE, NEAR ICHTIMAN, IN THE BALKAN.



SHUMLA, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE TURKISH TROOPS.

600 or 700 feet high, forming a sort of counterfort or semicircle round it. It contains about 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, and has several mosques, some large barracks, magazines, and stores. The greater part of the old entrenchments no longer exist; but the mountain protecting the town, always in itself difficult of access, is now, together with the town, rendered doubly so by the construction, in every direction, of new works upon European principles, consisting of forts, redoubts, flèches, intrenchments, casemates, &c. The sites of these works have been judiciously selected, so as to cover all the ravines and approaches to the camp, and likewise the roads and valleys leading by it to the Great Pass of the Balkan, distant about thirty miles.

It was here that the Turks usually mustered their forces in their wars with their northern neighbours. At this moment it is the head-quarters of the Turkish army of Bulgaria, which appears in a high state of efficiency, and is commanded by Omer Pacha, whose experience and military reputation, together with his activity, zeal, and exertions, point him out as a fit commander for an army in the field at so important a period.

This View, for which we are indebted to Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell—at present with the head-quarters of the Turkish forces—is taken from the Varna road, at about three miles distant from Shumla. To the left of the spectator is seen the Balkan, the principal range of which is in the extreme distance. The ground between the spot selected and the mountain is a succession of plateaus; upon one of which, nearest the town, the Russians established themselves in their former wars. Upon these are now seen the Turkish forts. Forts are likewise seen in several places, at the foot of the mountain, and on the heights to the right. The troops are encamped on various situations—partly at the foot of the mountain in front, partly on the heights over the town, and sometimes in the vicinity of the forts on the plateau. These encampments are specimens of neatness and order. The mountain is beautifully clothed with wood, and, from its shape and inequalities, presents a picturesque appearance. The main road from the Danube to Constantinople passes the front of it from right to left.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A new but not unforeseen complication has arisen. The demonstrations of the Ulemas during the Fête of the Bairam gave rise to such serious apprehensions, that on the 14th September the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain resolved to order three French and three British steam-frigates from the fleets in Besika Bay, to proceed to Constantinople, for the security of the Christian population. The French Ambassador was the first to take this step. The state of excitement had been so great for many days previous at Constantinople, that the Government found it necessary to reinforce the garrison and augment the police force; and the crews of the Turkish vessels of war were consigned. From 15,000 to 20,000 muskets had been withdrawn from the dépôt of arms, and embarked on board a steamer for Varna.

The statement, which obtained partial credence last week, that a deputation of Ulemas had waited on the Sultan, requiring that he should either declare war with Russia or abdicate his throne, is unfounded. The fact seems to be that on the 10th September, a body of about forty Softas, or students of the Koran, presented themselves before the Council, which was then assembled, and claimed an audience. On being admitted into the Council Chamber, they produced a petition, signed by numerous Ulemas and Softas, praying for war. The petition was principally composed of numerous quotations from the Koran, enjoining war on the enemies of Islam, and contained covert threats of disturbance were it not listened to and complied with. The tone of the petition was exceedingly bold, and bordering on the insolent. Some of the principal Ministers endeavoured to reason with those who presented it, but the answers they obtained were short, and to the point. The spokesman observed, "Here are the words of the Koran: if you are Mussulmans you are bound to obey. You are now listening to foreign and infidel ambassadors who are the enemies of the Faith; we are the children of the Prophet; we have an army, and that army cries out with us for war, to avenge the insults which the Giaours have heaped upon us." It is said that on each attempt to reason with these fanatics, the Ministers were met by the answer "These are the words of the Koran." It seems that three petitions have been presented by these Softas—one to the Sultan; one to Mehemet Ali, the Seraskier, or Commander-in-Chief; and one to the Council. A deputation of Mederess, or theological students of a lower grade, have also waited on Rifaat Pacha, the President of the Council, and late Foreign Minister, and in the most energetic terms told him that the peace party, of which he is an influential member, were betraying their country, and that there were thousands of good Mussulmans ready to defeat their machinations; that they were determined not to allow any further negotiations with infidels, but were prepared to march to battle. Having thus expressed their sentiments, and frightened the Pacha excessively, they quietly took their departure. Besides this, the police have discovered a monster petition going the rounds of the Mussulman quarters, and being signed by people of all classes, including several high officials. The petition was of precisely the same nature as that presented to the Council.

The bearers of the petition for war were referred by the Council to the Sheikh-ul Islam, who endeavoured to reconcile the acts of the Ministry with the precepts of the Koran. Convinced by his arguments, it was said, the Ulemas revoked their previous declarations; but his success in calming the popular fermentation seems to have been doubtful.

Owing to the precautions taken, however, the Mussulman sacrificial feast of the Bairam passed off without disturbance. The *Niger* and the *Tiger*, with the French steamers *Ajaccio*, *Mogador*, and *Magellan*, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th of September from Besika Bay. On the preceding day the feast was ushered in by salvos of artillery from every Turkish man-of-war, and from the different forts in the Bosphorus. At a very early hour in the morning the Sultan issued from his palace of Top Kapou, clothed in his Imperial costume, having on his head a fez richly ornamented with diamonds, and surmounted by the white plumes of the egret. He was surrounded by all the dignitaries of the Empire, and followed by every grade of officer, civil and military, in their official uniforms. The cortège passed between files of soldiers to the sound of military music, and entered the mosque of Sultan Achmet. After certain religious ceremonies, the Sultan and his suite returned to the palace, where his Majesty took his seat on the throne. Each officer of the Empire within a certain rank prostrated himself to the earth and kissed the foot of his Sovereign, this homage being due to him as the Caliph and head of Islam. The feast of the Kourban Bairam continues four days, when the whole of the Mussulman population, in their gayest dresses, indulge in feasting and merry-making. At the commencement of the feast the streets are choked with thousands of sheep, led by wild-looking armed Turcoman shepherds, who bring them to be sacrificed. Each head of a family is bound to sacrifice at least one, and thousands are distributed to the poor for this purpose.

Letters from the Principalities, dated the 17th Sept., state that strong corps of Russians had moved up the Danube in the last few days, and it seemed to be intended to take up a more extended position over against Bulgaria. These movements seemed to be no secret to the Turks on the opposite bank, and strong patrol parties had been sent out from Shumla in the direction of Widdin. The Russians, who had not quitted Bucharest until the 25th August, sent forward two detachments, one to Kaletat, a small fortress in Wallachia, situate on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Widdin; and the other to Giurgevo, likewise on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Rustchuk. This town is of military importance, in consequence of the fortress by which it is defended, and which, situate in an island of the Danube, commands the river at this point. It was not easy to ascertain the intentions of the Russians, but they appeared to make Giurgevo the centre of their operations in the south of Wallachia. The Turks, on their side, were still erecting works of defence. All the exposed points on the right bank of the Danube, from Varna to Nicomedia, were fortified. The defile of Sevondjil cannot easily be penetrated, and the artillery, under the command of European officers, is well served. Omer Pacha is at Varna, and is well supported by his Generals. All appearances show that the Russians will find it a difficult task to cross the Danube and the Balkans. Fresh troops from Southern Russia were continually pouring into Bucharest. Orders had been given for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps *d'armée* to march into the provinces. This will make up about 250,000 men, and even more, with the Cossacks, gendarmes, &c., which always accompany a corps. It would appear to be quite decided, that the Russians do not quit these Principalities for the winter. Their contracts for provisions and forage are made for seven and nine months, and it is not likely this would be so were they expected to be recalled before the spring. Many Russian officers have been heard to talk disparagingly of their own troops, and in Russia they were recruiting as fast as possible—every man they could get was immediately enlisted; and at Galatz, even, they talk of raising volunteers.

It will be remembered that the conduct of the Porte in refusing to accept the note of the Vienna Conference without modification was severely censured in Paris. Yet it now appears that the French

Government, which also blamed that proceeding, is now of a contrary opinion. Before the modified note reached St. Petersburg, the notes of M. de Nesselrode showed to the world what the real designs of Russia were from the beginning. "These notes (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) have, in the opinion of the French, and I am assured of the English Government, justified the modifications of the Porte, and it has been felt that no other conduct could have been adopted except that which it has followed. England and France are said to be united on this point, as well as on the more important one of supporting the Porte in case of necessity, and I am informed that a communication to that effect has been already made to St. Petersburg; and that the same will be, if it has not been already, notified to the Turkish Government; and though, as I have observed, intelligence of the entry of the entire fleet has not reached any official quarter here, yet there are few who do not regard it as a *fait accompli*."

THE FIRST CANNON SHOT.

I.

HARK! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
The fire has burst—the blow is struck—
A fatal deed is done!
From North to South it echoes:
From East to West afar,
Th' insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

II.

From restless slumber wakening,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear.
Old Rome grows young to hear it—
There's mischief in her glance!
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

III.

Not long shall last the combat;—
Though Russia laugh to scorn,
The wrongful cause, if up to-day,
Is down to-morrow morn!
When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame,
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,
And fan the needless flame!

IV.

Hark! over Europe sounding
The first, the signal gun!
But when the last loud cannon peal
Shall tell of victory won,
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your hour shall not be long!
They may not, shall not, cannot win,
Who battle in the wrong.

** The above will be published, with Music, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—When these gentry are again, perhaps, about to mingle among the people of other nations, whether in war or peace, it may not be amiss to recall something of their characteristics. Both are stolid and passive machines to an inconceivable extent; and, in masses, seem to be almost destitute of passions or feelings. Individually, they are not cruel; but the absence of active sympathies with their kind renders them regardless of sufferings, merciless, and inhuman. Their habits agree with these dispositions. They will stand like stocks to be mowed down by artillery, but they are inefficient for charges and attacks. Cunning is pre-eminently a trait of marked development, and yet they are nearly as great fatalists as the Turks themselves. In the French invasion (as mentioned in Jérard's *Auto-biography*), their watering the gardens of their billets was regarded by their unwilling hosts as proof of a kindly nature; but they only resorted to the experiment in order to ascertain, by the ready sinking of the water, if the ground had been recently dug, and aught valuable concealed! In olden times, when a Russian squadron lay at Leith, the inhabitants of Edinburgh were surprised at the extinction of their lamps long before the usual time of the morning: a watch was set, and it was soon discovered that detachments of the sailors visited the city covertly by night, to enjoy the indulgence of drinking all the oil they could find in these luminaries, and sucking the wicks! Some whale blubber was found, and substituted for this nocturnal symposium. Such are the men on whom so much of the fate of Europe now hangs by a thread: they do not invite our love, admiration, or confidence.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.—PROPOSED METROPOLITAN MANIFESTATION IN SUPPORT OF TURKEY.—As a meeting of friends to the independence of Turkey, held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening—Mr. J. A. Nicholay in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That a metropolitan aggregate meeting, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion with regard to the Russian invasion of Turkey, and the duty of this country in consequence thereof, be held on the earliest possible day. That a sub-committee be appointed to forward the necessary arrangements, and to report to a general meeting of the committee on Saturday next, Oct. 1." The sub-committee having been appointed, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, at the above-named place.

In the middle of the last century a campaign to the Crimea was regarded by the Russians with the same feelings that guided the English operations in India half a century since, as a field for conquest and plunder. That old Irish warrior, Field-Marshal De Lacy was the first Russian General to make the campaign for the Empress Catherine; and his descendant, Cornet de Lacy Pierse, also an Irishman, served in the last campaign against the Turks, which closed at Adrianople in 1829. As an illustration of the horrors of warfare between the two countries, it is recorded in Cornet Pierse's Letters (published in the *United Service Magazine*) that when the Seraskier of the Turks sent to one of the commanding officers to send to him the Russian prisoners taken at Shumla, the Turkish General packed their heads into a wagon, and sent them, declaring it to be inconvenient to send so many alive!

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.—Some very interesting statistics concerning the cotton crop and the trade of New Orleans, have been received by the steamer *Europa*. From these it appears that the crop is the largest ever produced in the United States; while the active demand, nevertheless, caused prices to rule higher on the average than they did last year. The extreme fluctuation for middling qualities has, during the season, been 2½ cents per lb. The weight of the bales has been on the average 455 lb. against 438 lb. last year. The following table shows the product of low middling to good middling cotton for eight years, with the receipts at New Orleans, and the total crop of the United States:—

Years.		Total Crop.	Receipts at New Orleans.
		Bales.	Bales.
1845-6	2,100,537	1,041,393
1846-7	1,778,651	707,324
1847-8	2,347,634	1,188,733
1848-9	2,728,596	1,100,636
1849-50	2,096,706	797,387
1850-1	2,355,257	995,036
1851-2	3,015,029	1,429,183
1852-3 (estimated)	3,220,000	1,664,864

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL VISIT TO LIMERICK.—The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady St. Germans, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Secretary, and Lord Ernest Bence, arrived in Limerick on Monday afternoon to be present at the opening of the new floating docks recently erected there. In reply to the address of the Corporation, Lord St. Germans said:—"I have listened with great pleasure to this address. The occasion on which I appear for the first time in this city as the representative of our gracious Queen is indeed an auspicious one. I have come to celebrate with you the completion of two undertakings, both of which are calculated to call into healthy action the energies of the people—the one, by promoting the commerce, the other, the agriculture of the country. I congratulate you on the local improvements which you describe. They afford, as you justly observe, gratifying evidence of the public spirit of the city of Limerick. The manufacture of lace at Limerick has already attained to a high degree of excellence. It will, I am persuaded, attain to a greater, when the taste and skill of the manufacturer shall have received all the cultivation which the schools of ornamental art and design are capable of giving them. The recent visit of the Queen to this country was assuredly a mark of the interest which her Majesty takes in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of its people. I acknowledge with satisfaction the assurances which you give me of the steadfast attachment felt by all classes in Limerick to her Majesty's crown and person, and I offer you my grateful thanks for the wishes that you express for my happiness and that of Lady St. Germans." The day was remarkably fine, and throughout the morning every description of vehicle might be seen bringing in the inhabitants of the surrounding districts to the scene of action; and when these are added the numbers who came by the train from Dublin, Cork, and other places, we fear that it was with some difficulty all the parties arriving could be accommodated at the various hotels in the city. Everything passed off in the best manner.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION.—The Commissioners held their first meeting last week, at their offices in Dublin Castle. There were present the Earl of Harrowby, chairman; the Chief Baron, Dr. Longfield, Dr. Twiss, and Mr. James O'Ferrall; together with the two secretaries, Mr. Henry West and Mr. John O'Hagan.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition have announced that the building will finally close on the 31st of October.

ACCIDENT TO SIR E. BLAKENEY.—The gallant commander of forces in Ireland met with a severe accident in Portrush on Saturday night. His servant awkwardly left some portmanteaus and boxes outside his door, and on going out of his room the General fell over them, and received a severe shock and fall.

THE WELLESLEY ESTATES.—The whole of the estates of the Earl of Mornington, situated in six of the Irish midland counties, are advertised for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court. The sale has been ordered on the petition of Lord Wellesley, son to the present Earl. The Dangan estate has long since passed out of the family.

ADVANCE IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.—The remarkable rise in the value of Irish property is shown by the fact that Loughcooth Castle and demesne, the residence of the Gort family, bought last year for £17,000, is now held to be worth more than £30,000; that sum having been just refused for it.

BEER FROM HEATHER.—Tradition asserts that the Danes, who in Ireland, possessed the secret of making beer from heather. Very recently, however, we were shown by Mr. Harper, of Galway, a large amount of bottled beer, manufactured by a metropolitan house from wild heath.

EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

The destructive storms known as the equinoctial gales, which are generally experienced at this period of the year, have set in with more than usual violence. They commenced from the south-west early on Sunday forenoon; and, by the telegraphic messages received at Lloyd's, it seems that the storm has visited almost all parts of the coast. Towards evening the wind veered round to the north-west, and at midnight raged with great fury.

Many disasters are announced. In the vicinity of the Downs, between the North Foreland and Dungeness, most terrible weather was encountered. Outward-bound ships, which had sailed from off Deal on Saturday, were caught by the gale while making their way down the Channel. They made short work of it in running back. Some, when brought up, were driven from their anchors, and lost cable and all, besides being exposed to great peril while drifting. Several distressed vessels were, after much difficulty, got into Ramsgate harbour. No fewer than fifteen ships were blown away from their anchors from under the Foreland.

The Channel squadron of the French, which left Cherbourg on Wednesday, to do honour to the Emperor and Empress on their arrival at Calais, and brought up in the Downs on Friday afternoon, has not escaped injury. The fleet, which consists of three line-of-battle ships and three steamers, with difficulty rode out the gale. In the course of the night a Dutch schooner, called the *Pauline*, came in contact with the *Jean Bart*, line-of-battle ship, and both sustained much damage. Lower down the Channel the gale is described to have been equally if not more severe.

Under the Ness light off Folkestone, there were on Sunday night from fifty to sixty vessels at anchor. They ran for the Downs, except a fine bark, bound for Quebec, and laden with 500 tons of coal, lying off Sandgate, which came to anchor about a mile from the beach. As the gale increased, her position became very perilous. A lugger communicated with the vessel, and the captain said his wife was on board and had just been confined. The dangerous position of the vessel being noticed at Folkestone, one of the coasting tug-boats left the harbour to offer assistance. The tug got sufficiently close to hold communication, but the commander declined to accept assistance, and the steamer was compelled to run back for shelter. The inhabitants of the quiet village of Sandgate were greatly excited at the painful position of the ship, and the beach was lined with anxious groups of spectators. Fortunately she rode out the gale, and sustained very little damage.

The eastern coast is also reported to have suffered much from the storm; and Harwich and neighbouring ports are filling with vessels which have lost anchors, cables, spars, &c. The mid day tide of the Thames should have ebbed at London bridge, according to the tables, until nearly two o'clock on Monday; instead of which, the water suddenly began to flow shortly before twelve o'clock—nearly two hours before its time. This remarkable occurrence is attributed to the circumstance of the gale driving an immense body of water up Channel, and so up the numerous rivers.

At Liverpool, the wreck of chimney-pots, tiles, &c., in nearly every street, gave evidence of the violence of the storm. The river was lashed into fury, and all the ferry-boats, with the exception of those plying to and from Woodside, ceased running after seven o'clock. The bark *Intrinsic* got ashore near the Sandon Deck, and sustained considerable damage, being severely injured in the bows, and having lost rudder, &c. She still remains there. During the height of the gale two small vessels, names unknown, were seen to founder off the north-west lightship; all on board perished. Many other vessels went ashore, or were seriously damaged—chiefly Americans.

THE LATE FIRE AT BALMORAL.—We gave last week an account of a fire which had occurred near the new palace at Balmoral, and mentioned the loss which many of the workmen had sustained. Immediately after the fire was got under, the Queen and Prince Albert gave orders for the erection of new cottages at their own expense, and issued schedules to the workmen with instructions that each might give a statement of what he had lost. The returns showed that the total amount of loss, including money, clothes, watches, &c., destroyed was £318 11s. 7d., which sum was generously paid to the workmen from her Majesty's privy purse.

GLASS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS.—The economical cost of glass, occasioned by the removal of the duty, has induced the directors of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and

PATENT SEWING-MACHINE.

The production of a Sewing-Machine, which for many years has been attempted without success, has at length been accomplished by the Lancashire Sewing-Machine Company. The automaton may be seen in operation at either of their depôts—No. 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London; or 35, Corporation-street, Manchester. Independently of the table upon which the machine rests, it is composed of a flat iron disc, about twelve inches square. From one side of this surface an arm rises erect, to the height of about ten inches, and then passes over to the opposite side. From the extremity of this arm descends a moveable bar, to the bottom of which is fixed a needle, the eye being about half an inch from the point; and on the top of the arm is fixed a reel, or bobbin, filled with silk or other thread. Fixed to a main shaft is a wheel, turned by a handle (which also can be worked by a treadle or steam-engine), that gives motion to a lever within the arm, and which moves the vertical needle up and down. Beneath the visible surface or base is a second reel of thread, supplying another needle, which, in place of being straight, is circular, and works horizontally; and, consequently, at right angles to its stitching companion which descends from the arm. Supposing the threads to be passed through the eye of each needle, and the apparatus set to work, the process is thus performed:—The vertical needle descends, and passes through the two pieces of cloth to be united, carrying with it the thread, to perhaps half-an-inch below the under side of the cloth. As the needle rises, the thread is left behind in the form of a noose or loop, through which the horizontal needle passes; the horizontal needle instantly reversing its motion, leaves a loop, into which the vertical needle descends. Both needles thus progress, forming a series of stitches; each stitch being quite fast, even should its neighbour be severed. The apparatus is stated to produce as much work as twenty skilful hand-sewers. The tightness of the thread is regulated by a screw; and as each stitch is of equal tension, a great advantage is secured in the regular appearance of the work. The length of the stitch, by turning a small nut, can be increased or diminished to any degree of fineness, and perfect uniformity secured. By a simple contrivance, which it would require too much space intelligibly to explain, the cloth is moved forward at every stitch; and the operator, by directing its approach to the needle, can cause the sewing to be straight, angular, or circular. We have stated that each stitch is independent of the one on each side of it. In this respect it differs from a French invention introduced a few years ago, in which only one thread was employed. In that case, when the thread broke, the rent extended.

We understand that a considerable number of these machines are already at work in various houses, and that their operation is entirely satisfactory.

Some early specimens of the clothing made by the Sewing Machine may now be seen in the Dublin Exhibition, where they are exhibited in the space allotted to the agents of Messrs. Nicoll, of Regent-street,



PATENT SEWING MACHINE.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE No. 184, STRAND.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances which caused the fall of a house, No. 184, Strand, and resulted in the death of four persons, was resumed, after two adjournments, on Monday. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. Abraham, architect and surveyor, employed on behalf of Messrs. Smith, was under examination nearly five hours. A report was read from the surveyors, who expressed their opinion that the shores which sustained the house were insufficient, more especially as the whole area on the east side had been excavated to a considerable depth below the kitchen floor of No. 184, and was also stated in some places to be below the footings of the party wall.

With reference to the question, "Whether any means might have been resorted to which would have had the effect of preventing the falling of the house in question," we are of opinion, that provided the floors of No. 184 had been shored up on the west side of the party-wall, to take off the downward pressure, and provided also additional shores had been placed under those fixed in the east side, to secure the ground and basement walls of the east party-wall from pressing out, and that the wall had been under-pinned to the depth of the footings of the intended new building, the accident would not have happened."

The Coroner, in summing up, said it was clear that the accident arose from one of two causes; either the shoring was not ample, or the under-pinning was not amply executed. It was for the jury, upon the evidence before them, to say whether in this case there had been gross criminal negligence. It was not sufficient that there should have been an error of judgment, but there must have been actual culpable negligence proved in order to justify a verdict of "Manslaughter." The jury then retired, and, after an absence of two hours, brought in the following verdict:

"We unanimously find that Robert Thompson, Sarah Thompson, George Dunne, and George Lowe, came to their respective deaths by the falling of the house, No. 184, Strand; and that the falling of such house is to be attributed to the gross negligence of Mr. Abraham, the surveyor employed by the Duke of Norfolk and the Messrs. Smith, in not causing the party wall to be sufficiently shored up and under-pinned before the excavations for the new building were commenced. Before we separate we are anxious to express our approbation of the conduct of the Messrs. Smith in volunteering to bear the expense of employing the three independent surveyors to ascertain the cause of the accident."

The Coroner said the verdict was equivalent to one of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Abraham. Some of the jurors said they did not mean anything so strong as that—only that there was a want of care.

The jury again consulted together for a few minutes, at the expiration of which time the foreman said, "We cannot retract our verdict, whatever the consequences, although we did not intend to bring in a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Mr. Abraham." A verdict of "Manslaughter against Henry Robert Abraham" was then recorded. The Coroner at once issued his warrant to Inspector Dodd for the apprehension of Mr. Abraham, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

REGISTRY OF MEDICAL MEN.—The Registrar-General has given directions to the superintendent-registrars of districts to make a return of all legally-qualified medical men residing in their districts, with the nature of their qualifications, including those retired as well as in practice; where there are partners the names are to be bracketed; and assistants, if qualified, are also to be returned. The object of the proceeding is in order fully to carry out the Compulsory Vaccination Act of last session, and, if necessary, other matters relative to the public health. The persons to whom the duty is deputed, however, are greatly disatisfied with having the labour placed upon them, as they will receive no remuneration for so doing.

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.—The Pennsylvanian Railway Company own 42 locomotives, of which 12 are of a capacity equal to a speed of 80 miles an hour. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had 132 locomotives, some of which are of equal speed. This immense velocity has been attained through the active competition of the railroad companies, who have spared no expense in rewarding the constructors for costly experiments. —*Ohio State Journal.*

STRIKE OF THE LONDON POLICEMEN IN MELBOURNE.—The fifty London policemen who arrived here for the purpose of doing duty in Melbourne, were subjected to their first drill, &c., before the Melbourne chief, Captain McMahon. The rules and regulations were read to them, with which they would have to comply in future. But, the entire body, headed by their inspector, who spoke out boldly and fearlessly, one and all refused to submit to the Melbourne regulations, so far as the hours of doing duty were concerned. They avowed their willingness of doing duty according to London time and hours, but gave the chief to understand that they never would submit to Melbourne time, and to such hours for duty as were imposed here. Of course Captain McMahon could do nothing singly with fifty expert London policemen. He would have to consult the powers that be on the subject; and so for the present the matter rests. —*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

London; but the sleeved cape, a new garment invented by the above firm, is the first properly completed sample of the workmanship of the machine. The material of this garment is an improvement on the blue cloth, which obtained an Exhibition Prize in 1851, and is richly lined with silk, which, with the borders, cuffs, collars, seams, &c., of the cloth, are simply but elegantly ornamented and secured by wonderfully exact and fine sewing, in which respect its chief merit is professed to exist. On a carefully-made calculation, it appears that, although the garment is free from unnecessary seams, &c., yet the extraordinary number of 300,000 stitches have been made in its construction.

It has been purposely prepared for the inspection of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as being the first perfect result of machinery so applied; and which will, without doubt, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove,

the centre of the great front line, and terminate at the canal, or 330 feet in length. The ground slopes downwards to the canal so that the end of the warehouses rises 90 feet from the level of the water, or is 18 feet higher than the principal front. On either side of the warehouses the ground is occupied by extensive sheds, roofed with sloping skylights. In the western side are also rooms for sorting, washing, and drying wool, and for reeling and packing. Beneath it is an enormous tank or reservoir, and filter, with 500,000 gallons of water; into which, through a number of conduits, the rain is carried, and, when filtered, applied to the processes of the manufacture.

On the top of the warehouses a large iron tank is placed, capable of holding 70,000 gallons of water, drawn by engine-pumps from the river, and intended to supply the town when built, and also available in case of fire. At the western boundary of the works, a number of offices, store-rooms, &c., are now being built, facing the new road made by Mr. Salt, which commences close by the Bingley turnpike-road, crosses the railway, the river, and canal by two iron bridges.

The two pairs of engines on either side of the principal entrance, though nominally of 400-horse power each, are capable of working to the extent of 1250-horse power. In the construction of the engine-beds alone, no less than 2400 tons of solid stone have been used. The boilers, eight in number, are constructed chiefly on the tubular principle, and occupy an excavation at the south of the mill, and about fifty yards from the chimney. The engines are supplied with water from the river by tunnels passing under the whole buildings and the bed of the canal; and when used, is again, by another series of tunnels, carried back to the river.

The grand exterior feature of the work is the chimney, which rises to the height of 250 feet—nearly fifty feet loftier than the London Monument. It is eighteen feet square at the base, and in design resembles a bell tower or Italian campanile. Unlike the greater number of stacks now built, it is square; and, from the great elevation of the works, appears less lofty than it really is. About the centre of the flue, between the boilers and the chimney, one of Green's fuel economisers is placed. It is formed of a number of tubes about four inches in diameter, along which the water passes to the boilers. This being also the passage for the smoke from the furnaces, the tubes are always kept at a great heat, and the temperature of the water given to the boilers is consequently high.

The gas works at the north-east of the premises are of great magnitude. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter, and 18 feet in depth. It will yield 100,000 feet per day, for 5000 lights in the establishment and the town which is about to be built. The works are constructed upon White's hydro-carbon system.

A branch from the Midland Railway, at the south front, will pass under the central arches, where there will be hoists for loading and unloading. The architects of these stupendous buildings are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, also the architects of St. George's Hall. The engineer is Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester.

Messrs. George Hogg and William Chesterton are the clerks of the works, charged with the constant supervision of the buildings—a duty which they discharge in a very efficient manner.

When the works are finished, 4500 hands will be required to keep them going. The vast extent of the Saltaire works may be to some measure realised by reflecting upon the capabilities of one department. The weaving shed will contain 1200 looms; the length of the shafting will be 9870 feet, or nearly two miles, and weighing between 600 and 700 tons; the steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1250-horse power, at a pressure of 30 lbs. to the square inch; and the looms in this one weaving shed will be capable of producing 300,000 yards, or nearly eighteen miles, of alpaca cloth per day, and an aggregate length of 5000 miles of cloth annually.

The erection of Saltaire (says the *Leeds Times*) will involve an increase in the population of the immediate vicinity of scarcely less than 10,000 souls. Mr. Salt feels the responsibility which is thus imposed upon him, and he proceeds, with cheerful alacrity, to discharge it. Already have the architects of Saltaire instructed to erect 700 dwelling-houses for the operatives to be employed, and they are specially enjoined to make those dwellings replete with every convenience conducive to the health, comfort, and well-being of the inhabitants. On no account are they to suffer the air to be polluted by smoke, or the water to be injured or deteriorated by any impurity. Every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light is to be put in requisition in the erection of the model town of Saltaire. Healthy dwellings and gardens, in wide streets and capacious squares—ample ground for recreation—a large dining-hall and kitchens—baths and washhouses—a covered market—schools—mechanics' institution—a church: these are some of the characteristics of the future town of Saltaire.

THE OPENING FESTIVAL.

The magnificent entertainment at Saltaire on Tuesday week was given by Mr. Salt, in commemoration of three events—the jubilee day of his own birth, the majority of his eldest son (Mr. W. H. Salt), and the completion of the works to a certain extent. No time has been lost in bringing the enormous buildings at Saltaire to their present state, and none will be lost in fitting them up with all proper machinery, and making them a united hive of human industry. Flags floated from the roof of the mill—an arch of laurel and flowers spanned the west entrance of the spacious premises—the bells of the picturesque church of Shipley poured forth cheering sounds—pieces of ordnance were fired—and all gave token of proceedings of no ordinary importance.

The guests, on their arrival, were conducted through the principal rooms of the establishment, and thence into the shed intended for "combing," but which, on this occasion, served as a banqueting-room. In length this room is 210 feet, and in breadth 112 feet. It is covered with a hollow girder roof, or rather two roofs, the sides of which are unequal: the south being of slates; the north (which is erected at a more acute angle than the south) of glass. The whole is supported by fifty light cast-iron columns, which, for the festival, were wreathed with laurel. The walls were also decorated with pink and white draperies, flags, evergreens, and flowers. The eastern side was occupied by the long table of the chairman (Mr. Salt) and the principal guests. The other tables traversed the hall from east to west. The seven centre tables were upon a dais, and at these 64 ladies and gentlemen were seated. Right and left of this dais were 20 tables (10 on each side) for Mr. Salt's workpeople, male and female, amounting to 240 in number, who were brought by railway from his works at Bradford. At the chairman's table were about 80 guests. At the west end of the room was an orchestra, in which were stationed the fine band of the 25th Regiment. Altogether 3224 persons sat down to a well-provided banquet; and subsequently the band, the police, and some other persons were feasted: so that altogether the guests of Mr. Salt, that day, amounted to about 3500; but the order was given for 3750.

The great feast (viands, wine, and ale) was satisfactorily supplied by Mr. Wilks, of the White Horse Hotel, Leeds. The provisions included four hind quarters of beef, forty chines of beef, 120 veal and ham pies, 120 legs of mutton, 100 dishes of lamb, forty hams, forty tongues, fifty pigeon-pies, fifty dishes of roast chickens and turkey-pouts, twenty dishes of roast ducks, thirty brace grouse, thirty brace partridges, fifty dishes of potted meats of various kinds, oysters and lobster-salads, galantines of turkey and veal, 320 plum-puddings, 100 dishes of tarts and lemon cheesecakes, 100 dishes of jellies, blancmange, pastry, Stilton cheese, &c.; altogether two tons weight of meat; one and a half ton of potatoes. The dessert consisted of pines, grapes, melons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, filberts, walnuts, apples, pears, biscuits, sponge-cakes, &c. There were 7000 knives and forks, 4000 tumblers, 4200 wine-glasses, and 750 champagne-glasses. Mr. Wilks slaughtered for the occasion three fine beefs; and in the centre of the dining-hall was a magnificent baron of beef, weighing 300 lb., inscribed "The roast beef of Old England;" and above floated a union-jack.

Titus Salt, Esq., occupied the chair. On the right of the Chairman were the Lord of Harewood, Mrs. Salt, Col. Adams, Mrs. Frank Crossley; H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P.; Mrs. H. W. Ripley; Wm. Fairburn, Esq. On the left of the Chairman were Mrs. Smith (the Mayor of Bradford), the Mayor of Leeds (John Hope Shaw, Esq.), Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Adams, the Mayor of Bradford (Samuel Smith, Esq.), Mrs. W. Williams; Geo. Sandars, Esq., M.P., &c.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, Mr. Titus Salt, the Earl of Harewood, with Mrs. Salt, and the other guests of the chief table, entered the hall and took their seats, and were received with hearty cheers. The repast being over, and the customary loyal toasts having been drunk with great applause, the Chairman proposed "The health of the Earl of Harewood, the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, and the Magistrates," drunk with vociferous cheers.

The Earl of Harewood, in returning thanks, observed that he had never been at a larger dinner, and he had never been more amply repaid. He should go back impressed with a high notion of the orderly conduct of the manufacturing classes (Hear, hear). He hoped that the agriculturists would meet more together with their brethren in this field of labour than they had hitherto done; for it was a great mistake to suppose that there was any difference in their interests (Applause). The prosperity of the manufacturing operatives of the West-Riding was held as much at heart by the aristocracy and agriculturists as they could possibly be by any other class (Loud cheers). It rejoiced him to see so large and universal prosperity in the West Riding at the present time, and he wished the shade of the late Sir Robert Peel were there to see the prosperity and happiness which reigned amongst them (Hear, hear). As to the price of corn, whatever that might be, the onus of keeping that price up was not on them (the agriculturists) (Hear, hear). He (the Earl of Harewood) had now the pleasure of proposing the health of Titus Salt, Esq. (Loud and protracted cheering). When he saw the enormous structure which Mr. Salt had erected and the good architectural taste which was displayed in the building, he could not but say that the work was greatly to Mr. Salt's credit (Hear, hear). But he (the Earl of Harewood) would draw the attention to what Mr. Salt was doing for the good of the working classes by building them commodious, well-ventilated cottages, perfect in a sanitary point of view, so that his workpeople might be conveniently and comfortably lodged. This was an example of building good mills and providing well at the same time for those who worked in them (Applause). After a passing allusion to the fearful ravages of the cholera in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which he said was attributable to the over-crowding of cottages, bad drainage, and the want of attention on the part of those who employed the working classes in that town, the noble Earl said that no such sources of diseases would exist at Saltaire (Hear, hear). This

FESTIVITIES AT SALTAIRE.

THE opening of the stupendous Model Mill of Mr. Titus Salt, alpaca manufacturer, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, was commemorated on the 20th ult., by a festival upon a vast scale—perhaps the largest dinner-party that ever sat down under one roof at one time.

Mr. Salt is one of the most eminent of the Bradford worsted manufacturers, employing a vast number of hand-loom moreen weavers, and is more particularly known for the extent of his workings in alpaca and mohair, a branch of business carried on almost exclusively in England. Twenty years ago, alpaca was chiefly known by the living specimens of the animal in our "Zoological Gardens;" now the manufacture of it employs thousands of hands. Mr. Salt was one of the first to introduce the wool into the Bradford trade, and brought it into general use about eighteen years ago. Nearly contemporaneous with its introduction was the bringing into general use in Yorkshire of an article similar in many of its properties—mohair, or goat's wool; and, from the success of the combined manufactures, has risen the vast establishment opened on Tuesday week.

SALTAIRE MODEL MILL AND TOWN.

"Saltaire" is a combination of the name of the owner of the property and of that of the river on which it is situated. The estate is about four miles from Bradford, about half a mile to the west of the large manufacturing village of Shipley, and in the beautiful valley of the Aire. It stretches from the lower road leading from Shipley to Bingley to the confines of Baildon-green, and is intersected by the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Leeds and Bradford Extension Railway. The part of the estate devoted to the works lies between the railway and the canal, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the premises without either cartage or portage; it is computed at six acres; while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, form a superficies of 55,000 yards, or eleven acres and a half.

The great building of Saltaire itself is of light-coloured stone, in the Italian style of architecture. The south front of the mill—which is 545 feet in length (exactly that of St. Paul's), and 72 feet above the level of the rails—has a very commanding and beautiful appearance. It is six stories high. The engine-houses are situated in the centre of the buildings, on either side of the principal entrance. The four first floors are thus divided; but the top room, which runs the whole length of the building, is one of the largest and longest (if not the very longest) in the world. The floors are based upon arches of hollow brick, supported by long rows of highly-ornamented cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams. The roof is of iron, and the windows are large and formed of immense squares of plate glass. The warehouses, which run northward from



MR. SALT'S MODEL MILL, AT SALTAIRE, SHIPLEY, NEAR BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

redounded much to the credit of Mr. Salt, whose health, and prosperity to Saltaire, he had great pleasure in proposing (Cheers).

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman then thanked the company in an appropriate address, assuring them that he felt greatly honoured by the presence of the nobleman (the Earl of Harewood) by his side (Hear, hear); and he (Mr. Salt) had still further pleasure in seeing that vast assemblage of his (Mr. Salt's) own workpeople around him (Cheers). Ten or twelve years ago he had looked for this day, on which he completed his fiftieth year (Loud applause). He had looked forward to this day, when he thought to retire from business and to enjoy himself in agricultural pursuits (Hear). But as the time drew near, and looking to his large family, five of them being sons, he reversed that decision, and determined to proceed a little longer, and to remain at the head of the firm (Hear, hear). Having thus determined, he at once made up his mind to leave Bradford. He did not like to be a party to increasing that already overcrowded borough, but he looked around him for a site suitable for a large manufacturing establishment, and he pitched upon that whereto they were then assembled (Applause).

In conclusion, the Chairman stated that he would do all he could to avoid evils so great as those resulting from polluted air and water; and he hoped to draw around him a population that would enjoy the beauties of the neighbourhood, and who would be a well-fed, contented, and happy body of operatives (Applause). He had given instructions to his architect, who was quite competent to carry them out, that nothing should be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country. If his life should be spared by Providence, he hoped to see satisfaction, happiness, and comfort around him (Protracted cheering).

The Chairman then gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Bradford, and Prosperity to the Trade of the District."

The Mayor of Bradford (Samuel Smith, Esq.), in responding to the toast, drew an interesting picture of the progress of the manufactures of Bradford, observing that, within the memory of persons present in that building, the whole process of the stuff trade was carried on by hand labour, and in the cottages of the poor. Then the cheerful hum of the spinning-wheel was heard in the cottage of the humble worker; and the good old English wool was the only raw material of which they knew (Hear, hear). The products were, no doubt, very comfortable wear, and very substantial: but how insignificant in amount. The man was still living—he believed was present in that room—who carried the first gross of machine-spun yarn to Bradford market. What had been the result—what had been their progress? Instead of the manufacture being confined to the cottages, they had built palaces of industry equal to the palaces of the Caesars (Applause); instead of hand labour, they had, to the utmost, availed themselves of the almost miraculous resources of mechanical science; instead of a master manufacturer carrying a week's production upon his own back, he harnessed the iron horse to the railway train, and daily conveyed away their goods by the ton; instead of being content with old English wool only, they now ransacked the whole globe for materials to work up; and there was no place under heaven where the Bradford manufacturer did not find something suitable—

there was no wool so coarse but he found a corner for it, and none so fine but he could discover a use for it (Applause). The Mayor then proposed, "The health of the West Riding and Borough Members of Parliament, and their own Borough Member, H. W. Wickham, Esq." (Loud cheering).

Mr. Wickham responded to the toast, and concluded by proposing "The Magistrates of the Borough of Bradford."

Mr. Forbes acknowledged the toast on behalf of the magistrates; and, in a eulogistic address, proposed the health of the son of Mr. Titus Salt, "Mr. William Salt, on attaining his majority." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. W. H. Salt returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "The healths of Mr. Fairbairn, the engineer; and Messrs. Lockwood, the architects of the building."

Mr. Fairbairn, in replying to the toast, gave some interesting details of the capabilities of the vast building. He said that the nominal power of the steam-engines was equal to 400; but working them up to a pressure of 30 lbs. on the square inch, they would give a force of upwards of 1200-horse power. The length of shafting to be put in motion before all the machines could be turned, was 9870 feet, or nearly two miles, and it weighed between 600 and 700 tons (Hear, hear). All that immense mass of matter must be put and kept in motion before they could give power or force to the various machines which would be fixed in the different departments of the building. He had also ascertained that it would contain 1200 looms, capable of producing 30,000 yards of alpaca cloth per diem, or nearly eighteen miles each day (Hear, hear, and applause). This would give a length of 5638 miles of cloth per annum, which, as the crow flies, would almost reach to the native mountains of the alpaca.

Mr. Lockwood also responded; and, after referring to Mr. Salt's anxiety to secure in Saltaire the health, intellectual culture, and rational recreation of the operatives, concluded by proposing "Prosperity, health, and happiness to the working-classes." The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. French, on the part of the operatives, expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on the class to which he belonged. He said he might look with pride and satisfaction upon the working classes when he saw such a mass of people before him, and considered that they were then assembled in a place which might perhaps become a future city (Hear, hear). He could reflect upon the conduct of the working classes hitherto with satisfaction, and he hoped that at the close of that day it would be found that not one single act had taken place amongst them calculated to mar the general harmony (Hear, hear, and applause). He concluded by reading a few verses composed for the occasion by Mr. Robert Storey, the "Craven poet," entitled the "Peerage of Industry."

Sir George Goodman, M.P., then, in an appropriate address, proposed "Mrs. Salt and the Ladies." Mr. W. Rand responded; and the proceedings terminated.

After leaving the dinner-tables, the company adjourned to the open air; and, in the adjacent meadows, a quadrille band being in attendance, dancing commenced with spirit. From six o'clock, successive trains drew up at the Saltaire platform; the carriages were filled, and the guests conveyed to Bradford, for the concert at St. George's Hall; but the



SKETCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL TABLE AT THE OPENING FESTIVAL.



THE SALTAIRE CONCERT IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.

shades of evening had gathered around ere the last of the merry outdoor groups was broken up.

THE CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD.

appropriately terminated the festivities. (We quote the *Leeds Times*' report.) At half-past seven o'clock, the Hall was crowded in every part; the stalls were filled with the principal guests, who appeared in full dress; and the area and galleries were crowded with workpeople of Mr. Salt. The appearance of Mr. Salt and party was hailed with several rounds of cheering. The entrance of Mr. Forbes, as well as that of the Mayor, were also signals for loud applause. The vocalists consisted of Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Mr. Perring, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Delavanti. The orchestra presented an efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. Jackson; and the fine band of the 28th (North Gloucester) Regiment. The piano accompaniments were performed by Mr. Winn and Mr. Jackson. Under the excellent leadership of Mr. W. Wallace, the instrumental music was well performed by the distinguished band, and elicited loud plaudits. The programme was rich in fine old English music—the madrigal and the glee.

Mrs. Sunderland was loudly encored in the Scotch song, "Sandy and Jenny," and the air, "On the cold shores." Miss Freeman was well received. Mr. Perring and Mr. Winn sustained their parts with their usual ability. "The Gipsy Laughing Song," given by Mr. Delavanti, excited a loud encore; and that gentleman gave "The Low Back Car," with great acceptableness. The Irish song of "Katty Moyle" also met with an encore; and Mr. Delavanti then sang "Dame Margery" with much approbation. In the extravaganza, "Singing for the Million," he created quite a furore by the dramatic and comic effect with which he gave it; and he

was required, amidst boisterous applause, to repeat it. The National Anthem then having been sung, the chorus-master, Mr. Jackson, called for three cheers for Mr. Salt, and three hearty cheers were given by the orchestra and audience.

Mr. W. Horsfall rose, and in a brief address proposed that they should embody their thanks in one loud cheer. (One loud cheer was accordingly given by the vast company, Mr. Horsfall leading.)

Mr. Salt, with evidently deep emotion, rose and acknowledged the compliment by a low bow.

Thus ended this memorable and gratifying day of festivity and rejoicing.

We are happy to add that the conduct of the workpeople was unexceptionably good; not a single instance of intoxication or other misconduct occurring throughout the day.

The Illustration in page 288 is sketched from the principal table at the Festival, and portrays the chairman, Titus Salt, Esq., before whom is the characteristic alpaca ornament.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CROMWELL HOUSE, OLD BROMPTON.

This small suburban villa, more interesting from its historical associations than from any architectural pretension, was situated upon the estate lately purchased for the site of the proposed new National Gallery, at Old Brompton, and has lately been taken down. Faulkner, in his "History of Chelsea," relates the tradition that this cottage was once occupied by Cromwell as place of concealment; but the veteran topographer rather imagines the story to have arisen from the fact that Henry Cromwell lived in the parish, and probably resided here.

In this retreat died the only son of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; and the affliction is thus touchingly narrated in Mr. Peter Burke's recently-published "Public and Domestic Life" of the distinguished statesman, p. 277:—

The district of Old Brompton, the fairest and healthiest rural suburb of the great metropolis, has ever been a customary resort, and in many instances a saving refuge, for those threatened with death from consumption. Here, at a villa called Cromwell House, lodgings were taken for Richard Burke. His father himself selected the residence, because he thought its nearness to town would the more readily enable the new secretary to depart for Ireland as soon as his health returned. Cromwell House, like many other localities nigh to it, acquired the name of "that great bad man"—as Burke termed him—the Protector, either from his having lodged, or having had his headquarters there or in the vicinity, at some eventful period of the Civil War. The tenement and its gardens must at one time have presented a pleasing contrived appearance. Latterly the place had been suffered to fall into decay, until its aspect became truly desolate and forlorn—a fit memorial of the statesman's perished hopes. The ruined abode has just been entirely removed, making way for new improvements. To this Cromwell House, Burke's son was accordingly brought. The fatal symptoms pressed swiftly on, and death was evidently close at hand. A few days before it came, Dr. Brocklesby felt he must no longer delay disclosing the truth in its full terrors. From the moment he heard it, Edmund Burke abandoned himself to the desperation of despair: "His," he exclaimed, "was a grief which would not be comforted."

Richard Burke expired on the 2nd Aug., 1794, aged 36.

TESTIMONIAL TO R. K. ROTHERHAM, ESQ.

UPON the opposite page to the Illustration of a vast "Mill and Town"—wherein the wants and comforts of the workpeople are provided for with all the advantages that capital and scientific economy can ensure—it is doubly interesting to record an expression of gratitude of the employed; and such is the handsome Testimonial of Plate presented to Mr. R. K. Rotherham, of Coventry, watch-manufacturer, by the workmen in his employ; the gift being commemorative of his having been in the trade the jubilee period of fifty years.

The Plate was presented at a dinner given to the workmen, on the 16th of May last, in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.

The company was 235 in number, and, with few exceptions, they were



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. K. ROTHERHAM, OF COVENTRY, WATCH MANUFACTURER, BY WORKMEN IN HIS EMPLOY.



CROMWELL HOUSE, OLD BROMPTON.

all journeymen, or such as had been formerly employed by the firm of "The Old Factory"—a term by which this firm is known, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but in many foreign countries. Some of the guests, were old men, who had continued their connection with the establishment from the day when they were bound apprentices; or as long as they had been able to work at the bench, a period of from sixty to seventy years.

Mr. Rotherham presided; and early in the evening proposed "The healths of the senior workmen," which toast was drunk with loud cheers. Mr. Mechie returned thanks; and in compliment to Mr. Rotherham, the song of "The old English gentleman" was sung, the company spontaneously in chorus repeating the last line of every verse; "and (says the *Coventry Standard*), the effect of so many voices resounding beneath the old oaken and figured roof of the old hall, with its stained-glass windows, and its garnishings of ancient tapestry, old armour, and old paintings, was truly romantic."

A congratulatory address from the senior members was next presented to Mr. Rotherham; to whom the plate was then handed in due form by four of the oldest workmen—Joseph Haynes, William Hill, James Carvell, and John Seddon—whose united ages amounted to 277.

The Testimonial consists of three very handsome pieces of plate. The centre is an arch-chased tripod épergne, with oak stem, around which are three allegorical figures—Flora, Pomona, and Ceres—on base, supporting an open-work silver basket, with chased vine border, and cut-glass dish. The other pieces are two large chased silver dessert stands, to match the épergne, with cut-glass dishes. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

Presented to Richard Keppel Rotherham, Esq., by the workmen employed by him, as a token of their respect, for the urbanity and good feeling manifested towards them during a period of fifty years. May 16th, 1853.

The weight of silver in the above is 144 ozs. 6 dwts., and its value about £108. It was manufactured by Haynes and Cator, of London; and is tastefully executed.

The health of Mr. Rotherham was drunk with enthusiasm; followed by other toasts; and the proceedings were throughout characterised by "the loud sincerity of mirth."

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

The engagement of Mr. Brooke continues prosperous to the lessee. On Saturday, the former supported the character of *Virginius*, and was so effective in the early portions of the play that he was summoned at the end of the third act to receive the acknowledgments of the audience. The paternal character was especially illustrated; and indicated with so much consciousness as well as apparent impulse, that critics have formed from it a higher estimation of the actor as an artist than they had received on previous occasions. On Tuesday Mr. Brooke acted *Claude Melnotte*; and on Wednesday was honoured with a morning performance of *Othello*, which was well and fashionably attended.

LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

"The Tour of Europe" is the name of a vast picture just opened at this Gallery, by Mr. J. R. Smith, to whom the public was indebted for that of the Mississippi, in the year 1849. The artist tells us that it occurred to him, that "having brought a river 2000 miles long across the Atlantic, he should endeavour to take back the principal part of Europe in return." Hence the present exhibition of an European Tour, extending from Dover to Naples. Very early in the series we are treated with the beautiful effects of sunset, a storm at sea, and a wreck and total loss of the ship *La République*, on the coast of France. The scenes in Rouen are highly pictureque: the church of St. Omer, the Porte Massacre, the Place de la Pucelle, the Rue Fabac, and the Cathedral are all interesting. We have then Paris exhibited by day and night, in its general aspects and in its special details; followed by those of Versailles. Pictures of Belgium succeed—also of Brussels, the Rhine, Hamburg, Berlin, Heidelberg, Cassel, Switzerland, the Castle of Chillon, Lake of Thun, the Bernese Alps, the Jungfrau, Via Mala, Grindelwald, and an Alpine sunset. Among the subjects treated are those of Napoleon crossing the Mount St. Bernard, a storm after the manner of Calame; the Prison and Guardhouse of Pompeii. Besides the places we have mentioned, Milan, Venice, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Rome, the Falls of Tivoli, and of Terni, the island of Ischia, Naples. Veuvius, with the near view of an eruption, and other scenes about Naples, until the spectator arrives at the Grotto of Antiparos. Of the entire route, Vienna is the only city omitted, the incomplete state of the railways making the attempt too expensive. This panorama cannot fail to ensure a large share of public support; the paintings being for the most part magnificently executed.

EARLY USE OF TIN.—Mr. Layard, in his work upon Nineveh and Babylon, in reference to the articles of bronze from Assyria, now in the British Museum, states, that the tin used in the composition was probably obtained from Phenicia; and, consequently, that that used in the Assyrian bronze may actually have been exported nearly 3000 years ago from the British Isles.—*From Notes and Queries.*

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MANUFACTORY, AT BIRKENHEAD.—The buildings for carrying on the manufacture of locomotive engines, and other machinery, by Messrs. Peto and Co., on the south side of Wallasey Pool, are fast approaching completion. The works will occupy an area of upwards of 22,000 square yards. The range of sheds, work-shops, &c., forms a crescent, running from the edge of the pool along the whole length of the canal on the west side. A branch line of railway from the Birkenhead and Chester Railway is now being laid down to run along the front of the works. The machinery manufactured at these works will be principally locomotive engines, &c., for the Canadian Railway, the contracts for constructing which have recently been entered upon. It is anticipated that the works will be in operation in a few weeks.

THE LAST OF THE WESTMINSTER ALMONRY.—A number of workmen are now actively engaged demolishing the last portion of that once notorious locality, the Westminster Almonry. The part now in course of demolition was called Jefferie-buildings. The ground is required for the formation of Victoria-street, a direct approach from Buckingham Palace to the New Palace of Westminster.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday notice was issued at the General Post-office, that a ship letter-bag for Melbourne would be made up and forwarded by the *Marco Polo*, to leave Liverpool on the 20th instant. Ship letter-bags will also be made up for Port Phillip and Sydney, to be conveyed by the *Harbinger* steamer, to leave Southampton the 5th instant. The *Australian* steamer, delayed from the 23rd ult., is to leave Gravesend on the 15th inst. She will take on board letter-bags for St. Vincent, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Sydney.

PLATE LICENSES.—On Tuesday the Stamp-office commenced the issue of licenses to dealers in plate to remain in force until the 31st of July, 1854. Tovacconists, walking-stick and umbrella manufacturers, whip-makers, and all other trades, making or selling wares mounted with the precious metals, are considered dealers in plate; and, as the new stamp-duties are to be rigorously enforced, such parties vending articles into which silver and gold are worked, unless licensed, will be liable to a penalty.

MRS. CHISHOLM AT PLYMOUTH.—Prior to the departure of this lady, last week, she was waited upon, at the residence of Mr. Wilcock, at Stoke, by a deputation from the committee of the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, who presented her with an address, in grateful acknowledgment of her noble and disinterested services for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes of England.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Eight emigrant vessels left the Liverpool docks last week for New York, one for Melbourne, one for New Orleans, and one for Boston—taking out 3824 passengers for New York, 328 for Melbourne, 131 for New Orleans, and 559 for Boston. Owing to the adverse state of the wind, several of these vessels are yet at anchor in the Mersey.

THE HERRING FISHERY IN THE NORTH.—The herring fishery is now over for the season, and the average returns show that the take has been good. It is calculated that the total number of barrels cured on the whole of the coast of Scotland, from Dunbar to John O'Groats, is 500,000, which, at an average price of £1 each, gives a total of £500,000 as the product, of two months' fishing of the deep.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—The revision for Middlesex will commence on the 3rd of October. Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., will hold his first court at the White Horse, Uxbridge; and the following day at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith. It is important to notice an Act limiting the polling in counties to one day only—passed during last session. The registration of Voters' Act gives power to alter the polling-place. The elector will thus be enabled to poll at the district polling place where he resides. This is to be accomplished personally, or by some one giving a notice to the revising-barrister at the holding of his court, stating a desire to have the polling-place altered. So that if the freehold be at Uxbridge, and the residence of the elector be in the City, he will be able to vote in the City, instead of travelling to Uxbridge.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. P. L.—You may procure copies of Jaenisch's excellent work on Chess openings, of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.
G. S. BALZERIN, ERNST.—A player may have two Queens on the board at once. For the Rules, see the "Chess-Player's Handbook."
H. L. ALBERT.—The "Staunton" Chess-men are undoubtedly superior, both in form and workmanship to any other pattern; and now that the proprietors have adopted the prudent course of reducing the price, these favourite pieces will, in time, we hope, completely supersede the ugly old "skittles" once in general vogue.
D. D. Shrewsbury.—The best translation of Greco that by Lewis; the most complete treatise on the openings—the "Handbuch of Heydebrand and Blaueuer."
AMATUL.—It would have occupied more space than we can afford, and was therefore transferred to the "Chess Player's Chronicle"—a paper exclusively devoted to the game, and I dismiss, ever so briefly, the "Coburg" and "Bathamster-rows."
H. D. BELL.—I, in the match about to begin between Messrs. Harrwitz and Lowenthal, the players are limited to twenty minutes' consideration on each move, and no sitting is to be prolonged beyond twelve hours. 2. The place of combat is not yet settled, we believe.
S. D. BELL.—We know of no portrait of the lamented McDonnell. There is a bust of La Bourdonnais, from a cast taken after death; and there is one, also, of Lewis; and we have recently been favoured with a lithograph portrait of the celebrated Russian master, Petroff; and another of the equally distinguished author and player, Mr. Von Heydebrand, of Prussia.
MILES.—It shall have attention the moment we have got through the arrears of correspondence accumulated during the past few weeks.

HON. S.C.—Your suggestion is good—a set of the Staunton Ivory Chessmen, club size, will form an elegant prize at the proposed match in your club.

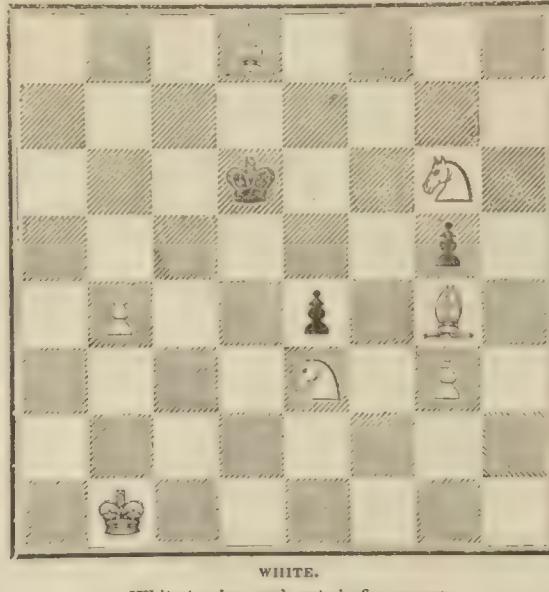
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 501.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch) K to his 2nd
2. R to K 6th (ch) K takes R
3. Q to K 5th (ch) K takes Q
4. R to K 3rd (double check and mate.)

PROBLEM No. 502.

From the *Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A well-contested Game between Mr. PETROFF and Prince OROUSSOFF the Elder.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Prince O.) WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 36. P takes P R takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 37. R to K 8th P to Q R 4th
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th 38. K to his 3rd K to Q Kt 4th
4. Castles P to Q 3rd 39. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) K to Q B 5th
5. P to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 40. R to Q Kt 6th R to Q Kt 4th
6. P to Q 3rd Kt to Q R 4th 41. R takes P R to Q Kt 6th
7. B to Q Kt 3rd Kt takes B (ch) 42. K to Q 2nd R takes P (ch)
8. Q R takes Kt B to K 3rd 43. K to Q B sq R to Q Kt 4th (c)
9. B to K R 5th P to K B 3rd 44. K to Q B 2nd P to Q R 5th
10. B to K 4th P to K Kt 4th 45. R to Q R 6th K to Q Kt 5th
11. B to K Kt 3rd P to K Kt 5th 46. K to Q B 2nd R to Q R 4th
12. P takes P B takes P 47. R to Q B 6th P to Q R 6th (ch)
13. B to K 4th Q to K 2nd 48. R to Q R 2nd R to Q B 4th
14. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 3rd 49. R to Q Kt 6th K to Q B 6th
15. P to Q Kt 4th (a) B to Q Kt 3rd (ch) 50. R to Q 6th R to Q Kt 4th (d)
16. B takes Kt Q takes B 51. R to Q 6th K to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt to Q 5th Q to K 2nd 52. R to Q 3rd R to Q B 4th
18. P to Q B 3rd R to K Kt sq 53. R to Q 6th R to Q B 7th (ch)
19. P to K Kt 3rd B takes Kt 54. K to Q Kt 4th P to Q R 7th (ch)
20. Q takes B Q takes P (ch) 55. R to Q R sq R to Q B 5th (e)
21. Q takes Q B takes Q (ch) 56. K takes P R takes P
22. K to R 2nd R takes P Castles 57. K to Q Kt 2nd R to K 7th (ch)
23. K R to K Kt sq 58. R to Q B sq K to Q B 6th
24. R to K Kt 7th R to K B 6th 59. R to Q 5th R to K 5th
25. R to K B sq R takes K B 6th 60. R to Q R 8th R to K 6th
26. R takes R B takes R 61. R to Q Kt 3rd (ch) K to Q 5th
27. Kt takes P (b) K takes Kt 62. R to Q Kt 4th (ch) K to Q 6th
28. R takes P (ch) R to Q 2nd 63. R to Q Kt 4th P to K 5th
29. R takes B K to Q 3rd 64. R to Q R 4th R to K B 6th
30. R to K B 6th R to K B 2nd 65. R to K B 6th R to K 6th
31. P to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 2nd 66. R to K B 8th R to K B 2nd
32. K to Kt 3rd R to K Kt 2nd 67. R to Q Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 5th
33. K to B 3rd R to K Kt 8th 68. K to B 2nd R to Q B 2nd
34. R takes K R P R to Q B 8th 69. R to Q R 2nd R to K R 2nd
35. P to Q 5th Q Kt P takes P 70. K to R 2nd

The game was protracted to 80 moves, and then dismissed as drawn.

(a) Threatening, evidently, if the Pawn be taken, to take the Kt with his Bishop, and if the Queen then take the Bishop, to play Kt to Q 5th, winning a piece.
(b) These moves are very well played.
(c) R to K 7th would have decided the game in Black's favour.
(d) R to Q B 5th would have been a better move.
(e) R to K 7th would have gained Black time.

MATCH II AT CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

This long-expected match commenced on Monday, at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, the hotel at which the old Westminster Chess-club used to hold its meetings. Up to the time of our going to press, two games have been played, both of which have been gained by Mr. Harrwitz. In the first game Mr. Lowenthal made a strange oversight, but the second was an arduous contest of eighty-eight moves.

NEW ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF PARISH VESTRIES.

It is enacted by an act recently issued, that from and after its passing (on the 20th ult.) no person shall be required, in order to be entitled to vote or to be present at any vestry meeting, to have paid any rate to the relief of the poor of the parish in which such meeting shall be held, which shall have been made or become due within three calendar months preceding such meeting. Before the passing of this act, persons could be required to pay the rates demanded, to attend vestry meetings.

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—The new uniform penny receipt stamp comes into use on the 10th of October. The Stamp-office has already issued a notice that it is prepared to supply them, or to stamp paper and forms. Although not yet announced, we presume that bankers will sell to their customers, at the cost of the stamp, cheques having the penny stamp, and made payable to order, instead of to bearer—not the least of the advantages that will result from the new impost. Penny receipt stamps will now be as convenient a small coin for transmitting small payments as penny postage stamps. We have no doubt that the revenue will gain by the change, for every receipt will now be stamped, whereas at present not one receipt in fifty is stamped. Remember that the payer of money, providing the stamp, is empowered by the act to demand it from the payee.—*Law Review.*

SIX WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES embarked last week for Melbourne, by the *Bulah*—their outfit and passage having been provided for by voluntary contributions from the above colony. We are informed that the extensive missions of the society in Australia and Van Diemen's Land are about to be organised into a separate connexion, with a Conference of their own, after the example of the missionaries in Western Canada and in France.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Henry Maxwell Lefroy is appointed deputy overseer of convicts at Western Australia; Mr. John Work is appointed a member of Council, Vancouver's Island.

A daily newspaper has been started in Liverpool, under the name of the *Northern Daily Times*.

The number of persons belonging to the order of the Legion of Honour on the 1st of January last was:—The Emperor and Princes of the Imperial family, 3; grand crosses, 57; grand officers, 214; commanders, 297; officers, 4633; and knights, 46,805 total, 52,709.

The number of persons who left Liverpool during last week, under the regulations of the Government Commissioners, was 4912; all of whom, with the exception of 338 for Melbourne, by the *Birmingham*, were bound for various ports of the United States.

The various banking establishments in Scotland have announced that after the 1st of October the rate of interest on money deposited with them will be 2½ per cent per annum.

The Marquis of Anglesey has closed his aquatic trips for the season, in the *Pearl* yacht, and arrived at Beaumaris.

The long-talked of caloric engine is said to be a failure. The caloric engine has been removed from the New York Crystal Palace because it was to have been openly tested there, and the proprietor did not like such exposure.

Captain Chapman, late of the *Magdalena*, on retiring from the service of the West India Mail Company, has been presented with 100 guineas, as an appreciation of his character and services during the twelve years he had been in their employ.

The total of railway calls falling due in October, as yet advertised, amounts to £816,665. In October, 1852, the calls were £809,350. The total calls for the ten months of 1853 are £8,790,501, against £6,737,427 in the corresponding period of last year: showing an increase of £2,062,074.

The decree of 1814, published in the German provinces of Austria, declaring every document written in the Hebrew language null and void, has just been extended to Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Servia, and the Banat.

Lord Brougham left town by the afternoon Dover express, on Saturday last, *en route* for his chateau in the south of France.

Winter has already set in with severity in Scotland. The Grampian hills are covered with snow of considerable depth, and there is every appearance of an early and sharp season.

The imports of specie last week were very limited, the total amount being only about £208,000 sterling. The shipments, however, still continued heavy, representing an aggregate value of about £697,275.

Two specimens of that extremely rare bird the Great Skua have recently been shot in the Shetland Isles, by Mr. Saxby, of Caius College, Cambridge.

M. Scribe, the author, says the *Journal de l'Aisne*, has just purchased the domain of Courbelin, in the arrondissement of Château-Thierry, for 260,000fr., with the intention of taking up his residence there.

According to the price of wheat in the Edinburgh market, the 4lb. loaf will be sold at 8d. ready money, or if paid within a month; and 9d. credit.

The sum total of Burmah batta is £49,836 14s. It is divided as follows:—Colonel, £456 10s. 10d.; lieut.-colonel, £365 5s.; major, £273 18s. 8d.; captain, £189 11s. 6d.; lieutenant, £73 16s.; second lieutenant and ensign, £54 16s.; surgeon, £109 11s.; assistant-surgeon, £73 16s.

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PARIS FASHIONS
FOR OCTOBER.

PARIS at present wears not its usual aspect; and the people who throng it are not at all Parisians. They are strangers—principally English, who arrive there after passing the season at the German watering-places, and remain for some days in Paris before crossing the Channel.

The *modistes* profit considerably by the passage of these strangers; and the following are the principal points of taste for the intuix of the present season:—The colour dark chesnut, but suitable to the advancing season, seems to be the fashion; as was green in the spring. Bonnets especially, of this colour, are in great demand, and suit nearly all toilettes or dresses; for instance, a bonnet chesnut colour and straw, or chestnut and black lace, harmonies with dresses of green, blue, deep pink, and lilac; and a black mantilla, either in lace or in silk taffetas, braided and embroidered, or having a trimming of lace or fringe, completes a lady's dress appropriate to the season.

Petticoats, which can be detached from the bodies of dresses, make up the ensemble of the dress in a very convenient manner. Thus, persons reluctantly leave off petticoats of light colour and material, which belong rather to summer wear; but the bodies of similar materials are found too light and cold for the present month, consequently, petticoats of muslin, *barbe*, and *grenadine*, are retained; and with these are worn bodies of a warmer material—taffetas of a light colour, as pink, pearl grey, mauve, or light blue, &c., according to the colour of the petticoat. In this manner dresses may be made up appropriate to the season, but not having the sombre appearance and other characteristics of a winter costume. If warmer dresses are required, they may be made in poplin—the colour preferred is French blue—or in Scotch plaid, which is worn either with a body of the same stuff, or of black taffetas *à basque*, embroidered all round *au plumetis*, as also upon the exterior and interior seams of the sleeve. This is a novelty which has just made its appearance experimentally. It is certainly an additional ornament or trimming, which does not encumber nor overcharge a dress.

This is also the season when cashmere shawls make their re-appearance: always rich in effect, they give a *distingué* appearance to the wearer. The fabric and patterns of these shawls have reached a degree of perfection almost incredible; we speak only, let it be well understood, of Indian real cashmeres; for those which are made in Europe are not here for a moment to be taken into account. Square shawls are now most worn; the patterns are of round shape, large size, and very rich. The long shawls for winter are also much covered with pattern; and the ground is of the colour of the China rose.

The trimmings of dresses are now exceedingly varied. We may mention a dress of black taffetas, with five volants, lined with a volant of blue taffetas, which reaches beyond the black two fingers depth; each volant is moderately indented, and bordered with narrow velvet; the body is high and close, and trimmed with bands, bordered or edged in the same manner as above; as are also the sleeves. Dresses are also worn of taffetas, with black and violet stripes of about two inches width,

cr in large squares; the petticoats are without volants; the bodies high and closed and covered with lace.

THE ILLUSTRATION.—Riding habit, of cloth—mostly black or chestnut, or blue and green. Flat, low crowned, with rather large brim, and raised on the side. The body *à basque*, moderate size, with bows of watered ribbon; the sleeve terminated by a facing, with under-sleeves in jaconet muslin, very little open. Gloves, doeskin, very thin. Body of *piqué blanc*, *à basque*, trimmed with white galloon, with buttons in front white, or rather of metal—gold, and ornamented with stones of fancy colours. Dress, in Scotch poplin; colours, French blue and black. Body, *à basque*, of black taffetas, slit behind, with a bow of ribbon. Sleeves, with double volant. Petticoat, with five volants; and on the coloured band, a black velvet is put on flat. The colour of the pattern or design on the dress is the same as that of the trimming

flowers and fruit did great credit to the exhibitors, the greater number of whom were cottage gardeners. Here vigorous youths enjoyed rounds, foot-ball, and other athletic sports. The committee had offered four silver arrows to be contended for; and archery still finds favour among the ladies of Somersetshire, if we are to judge by the numbers who contended for the prizes.

The successful competitors for the silver arrows were:—

- 1st prize—Miss Board, Cannington.
- 2nd prize—Miss Follett, Taunton.
- 3rd prize—Miss Priest, Bridgwater.

Near the archers the band of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry was stationed, and enlivened the sports by their excellent execution of various marches, polkas, &c. There was, also, a well-stocked refreshment tent; and grounds were set apart for swings, pole-climbing



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

placed on the basque of the body. The patterns most in favour for volants are plain; they are no longer worn in various squares.

RURAL FETE AT HALSWELL, SOMERSET.

THE country round Bridgwater is replete with sites of traditional and historic interest. It was near here that Alfred defeated the Danes; and here the Duke of Monmouth lost all prospect of a throne in the battle of King's Sedgemoor. But the country is no less celebrated for natural beauty than for its historic associations; and the Quantock hills, with their wide prospect over the moorland, dotted with village towers, as well as far over the Holmes, that stud the distant Bristol Channel, to the Welsh Mountains, attracts many a visitor. Few spots, however, in the county offer such varied beauty as Halswell Park, the seat of Colonel Charles Kemeyes Tynte, of Halswell house, and Cefn Mably, in Glamorganshire.

Colonel Tynte is the worthy representative of a family who have for centuries maintained a leading position in the West of England. The early ancestors of the Colonel were the Halswells, or De Halswells—a family of great antiquity, who possessed the Halswell and other property immediately after the Conquest; and, through this family, Colonel Tynte traces his descent lineally from the Empress Maude and the House of Plantagenet. Colonel Tynte has been declared, by a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, senior co-heir of the whole blood to the Barony of Wharton. He is also co-heir to the Barony of Grey-de-Wilton. Colonel Tynte has been the representative of Bridgwater in six successive Parliaments.

The park scenery of Halswell is remarkably fine; and on Friday, the 16th ult., the picturesque domain was, by the liberality of Col. Tynte, thrown open to the members and friends of the Bridgwater Literary and Scientific Institution, when between 2000 and 3000 persons enjoyed the rural treat.

A very attractive programme was issued by the Committee of the Institution; and the visitors from the neighbouring towns crowded the park in an early hour in the morning.

Passing up the noble avenue from the lodge gate, beneath banners waving from the lofty trees, the first attraction was a spacious tent, for the Exhibition of the Floral and Horticultural Society. The show of

flowers and fruit did great credit to the exhibitors, the greater number of whom were cottage gardeners. Here vigorous youths enjoyed rounds, foot-ball, and other athletic sports. The committee had offered four silver arrows to be contended for; and archery still finds favour among the ladies of Somersetshire, if we are to judge by the numbers who contended for the prizes.

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RURAL FETE IN HALSWELL PARK, SOMERSET.

feats, &c.; and beyond the "Meadow Wood" a match of cricket was played between the gentlemen from Taunton, Bridgwater, and neighbourhood, resulting in the victory of Taunton. Towards five o'clock the rustic sports began; and bobbing at treacle-rolls, leaping in sacks, foot races, and climbing a well-greased pole, for various prizes, were enjoyed until evening was fast closing in. Then followed many a merry dance upon the green. The visitors gave three hearty cheers for their kind friend Colonel Tynte before departing. Although more than 2800 persons of all classes were assembled in the grounds, nothing but order and good humour prevailed; not a single incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. On Monday the committee of the Bridgwater Institution gave thanks to Colonel Tynte for his liberality.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—M. KOSSUTH'S LETTER.

On Monday night a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Stafford, convened by public requisition to the Mayor, was held in the Lyceum, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen on the Russian invasion of the Turkish provinces. Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. J. Turner, mayor of Stafford, Mr. David Urquhart, Mr. Peplow, Mr. Owen, Mr. Martin, Mr. Flint, &c. The Mayor having been called to the chair, Mr. Owen moved—"That the actual events in the East have shown that the process at present adopted for managing the intercourse of nations is injurious to England and beneficial to Russia. That by means of it the physical power of Great Britain ceases to exist for the maintenance of our interests and the protection of our honour, and that, on the contrary, it comes to be used for ends injurious and fatal to the one and the other. That such a state of things is not endurable, and must be altered; and while it endures freedom is an empty word, government a mockery, and peace or war alike dangerous. That this borough shall employ every means within its reach to induce its representatives to put an end to permanent embassies, to secrecy in diplomatic business, and to compel a return to the legal practice of the constitution, so as to prevent intercourse between the servant of the Crown and the representative of a foreign state, save under the warrant of the great seal, issued for that special purpose. That it will adhere to no projects of reform in which this restoration is not included. And that it will use its best endeavours to induce the other constituencies of the kingdom to act in like manner. Mr. Peplow briefly seconded the resolutions, which were then put and carried unanimously.

M. Kossuth, having been invited to attend this meeting, addressed a long letter to Mr. Peplow, giving his reasons for declining to attend. From his epistle we take a few of the principal points:—

Had I been called upon to address the citizens of Stafford on the subject, it would have been, from my position, impossible not to dwell upon the intimate connexion of the Turkish question with the prospects of my own dear fatherland, and upon the advantage which the cause of freedom might derive from Turkey being effectively supported in her resistance to the Czar of Russia and his confederates.

Now, sir, I know, on one side, that any particular explanation of that nature would certainly have been but an additional claim to the sympathies of the men of Stafford; but, unfortunately, I have also reason to apprehend, on the other hand, that the more successful I might have been in forwarding that cause, and in carrying that point, the stronger stimulus I should have given to the present English Government for pressing affairs to an issue such as the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity must deplore.

Sir, by analyzing the conduct of the English Government, during the present crisis, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that it is not so much either by fear from, or by a particular predilection for, Russia, that the English Government has until now rather served than checked Russia's ambitious designs; but that is rather for fear lest, by encouraging Turkey to legitimate resistance, an opportunity might be offered to some successful popular rising in other quarters.

I have, indeed, no hesitation to say, that the policy of England has long since been Russian in its results; though not Russian in its motives—it has been worse, it has been anti-liberal in principle.

Speaking of the invasion of Hungary and the intervention in Moldavia in 1848, M. Kossuth adds:—

The fatal incubus which weighs heavily on the foreign policy of your Government, is not so much love for the Czar as fear and hatred of democracy. It would be vain to dissimulate, sir, that aristocracy and plutocracy, as leading elements, will always less fear the despot than the popular liberty.

I knew, sir, and can prove it if needed, that all the exertions of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the consideration what might be least embarrassing to Austria. There are some who suppose that this ungrateful task might have been inspired by considerations which, however dear to some private relations, are certainly of no interest to the people of England. But it is likewise founded upon a prejudice, blindly without investigation accepted by existing diplomacy; and that is, that Austria is necessary to Europe, precisely as a barrier for Turkey against Russian encroachments. Now, sir, I proclaim this to be a false supposition in the past, and impossible for the future.

The Hungarian concludes his letter by saying:—

That it is with deep sorrow and intense anxiety that I see the British Government taking a principal share in a line of policy which the course of events has already condemned, and which impartial history will undoubtedly pronounce to have been unbecoming the position of England, adverse to the interests of Great Britain and of humanity; ineffectual to achieve its declared design, inconsistent in its bearing, compromising those it intended to help, and helping those it professed to oppose.—I am, sir, with particular regards, yours respectfully, L. KOSSUTH.

LEICESTER.—A requisition to the Mayor is in course of signature in that town, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to express their feeling upon the Eastern question.

In addition to the meetings about to take place in London and in Leicester, it is stated that public meetings to discuss the Eastern question are about to be called in Manchester and Wolverhampton.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE NORTH.—On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone was presented with the freedom of the ancient burgh of Dingwall—by the Provost, Sir James Matheson, Bart.—as "the supporter of liberal economical principles, and as one of the most enlightened statesmen and financiers who has ever taken part in the public affairs of this great empire." The right hon. gentleman returned his thanks for the honour done him.—The Chancellor arrived at Inverness at five o'clock, and at once went to the Court-house, when he was admitted a burgess of that corporation. He again returned thanks for the honour; and, among other remarks, said, with reference to the present crisis—"You well know that causes are in operation that threaten the peace of Europe. I trust you also know, and are well persuaded, that the most anxious efforts of the British Government have been directed towards the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of those who want strength to protect themselves" (Cheers).

PRECIOUS STONES IN AUSTRALIA.—In a geological report just published by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, that gentleman says:—"Another sample, consisting of four pans of earth from the Rocky River, produced, at two feet below the surface—gold, 15½ grains: rubies, &c., 118 grains; with other matters. In the Tilbury Creek detritus occurred one oriental emerald, and one asteriated sapphire. So abundant are these gems, that they may be procured anywhere in the surface drift of New England, and in the granitic tracts, in any quantity, and of all sizes. Most of them are water-worn in about the same degree as the gold; but I have found some perfect unbarred crystals of the usual octahedron form, which leave no doubt as to their identity. My opinion is, that these gems have been elaborated in the way mentioned, at the outside of the granite, or at its junction with overlying rocks; and, as constant concomitants of gold in the granitic region, and regarded by the gold-washers as the truest indication of that metal, they must be considered as having a derivation from the same geological surfaces."

HEAT IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.—Accounts from the Canary Islands of the 7th ult. announce that the extreme heat of the latter part of August has done much injury to the cochineal, and that the crop this year will be very small. The emigration from those islands for Spanish America, although formally interdicted by law, was becoming every day more considerable.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.—Mr. E. V. Wilson, of lightning-rod notoriety, went to the Falls with a party, and among the number was Mrs. N. L. Piper (of the firm of H. Piper and Brother). The lady at the time was slightly insane: it was thought that travelling and change of air would do her good. On her arrival she was very desirous to see the Falls; and, while standing on the Canada side, at about 20 feet from the water, she slipped her arm from Mr. Wilson, and made a rush towards the precipice. He ran after her, and, just as she was going over, caught hold of her dress, and by it held her dangling in the air. The dress gave way, and she fell upon a ledge of rocks, at a distance of 20 feet. As thus she lay, Wilson, with great presence of mind, looked for a soft place; and, discovering that a quantity of loose earth was lying on the rocks, he immediately jumped down on it. He was just in time to save her from going over. By the aid of a pair of long lines, belonging to a team close by, they were both drawn up together. Both suffered from some contusions, but neither was seriously hurt.—*Canadian Paper.*

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French appear to have been well received during their progress through the northern departments. At Lille the preparations made to receive them were on the most splendid scale. A feast of colour was presented in the long line of streets leading right and left from the Grande Place, from the extraordinary number of flags and banners displayed by the inhabitants. Festoons of richly-coloured drapery stretched along the principal thoroughfares beneath the first floors of the houses on each side of the way; and at intervals along the route taken by their Imperial Majesties were triumphal arches, tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens, the oriflamme, and the silken banners of the various trading corporations, with gigantic Imperial crowns in gold and colours.

Saturday morning was devoted by the Emperor to an inspection of the principal mills and manufactures of the city. Among the immense establishments thus visited was that of Messrs. Wallaert, Frères, where the Emperor was shown threads of extraordinary fineness, spun from cotton grown in Algiers. The Emperor gave M. Wallaert the Order of the Legion of Honour—a compliment also conferred upon the principals of other large manufacturing firms.

At one o'clock there was a review of the troops upon the esplanade, just within the fortifications—the *chef d'œuvre* of the renowned Vauban. The Emperor arrived upon the field on horseback, accompanied by the Minister of War and a brilliant staff; among whom, in addition to the English officers, were several officers of high rank in the Prussian, Dutch, and Belgian armies. The Empress followed in a calèche drawn by four horses. The troops displayed a good deal of enthusiasm, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur" and "Vive l'Imperatrice" resounded from the ranks.

After the review, the Emperor and Empress inspected the great industrial establishments at Roubaix and Tourcoing, manufacturing suburbs of Lille. In the evening a ball was given at the Hôtel de Ville, at which between 4000 and 5000 persons were present. A magnificent *salle* of gigantic proportions, constructed specially for the occasion, covered the entire courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville. The vast galleries of this ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, which was once inhabited by Charles V., were artistically fitted up as corridors and refreshment-rooms, and the whole arrangements were of the most admirable character. Their Majesties, who arrived about ten o'clock, were attended by the Minister of War, the Grand Chamberlain of the Empire, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and other high officers of State. The most lively curiosity was manifested to see the Empress. During the evening, their Majesties made the circuit of the *salle*. The ladies being placed upon raised tiers of seats against the walls, their Majesties, preceded by the Grand Chamberlain, and attended by their suite, proceeded along the front row of benches, quite close to the ladies, while the male portion of the assembly were drawn up on the other side. The Emperor and Empress continually acknowledged the plaudits of the assembly, and appeared extremely anxious to make a favourable impression. After partaking of some refreshment, their Majesties returned to the Prefecture. The illuminations upon the esplanade at the Hôtel de Ville and other public buildings, and many of the private houses, were rich and tasteful, and the streets were filled with the inhabitants of the town, and the population of the surrounding districts.

The presence of several English officers of rank at the festivities afforded the Emperor opportunities, of which he skilfully availed himself, to testify his respect for the English nation, and the value which he attaches to the English alliance. At the grand State dinner at the Prefecture at Lille, Major-General the Earl of Lucan, as the English officer of the highest rank, was placed upon the left of the Empress, the Emperor being seated on her right, and was treated with marked attention by both illustrious personages. At the Hôtel de Ville at Lille an aide-de-camp was sent to the Earl of Lucan and the Marquis of Worcester, who were in full military uniform, to desire that they would come and take their places upon the Imperial dais. The noble and gallant officers thereupon passed before the Emperor and Empress, who testified in the most marked manner, and apparently to the satisfaction of the immense assemblage, the value which they attached to the presence of their English visitors. The Earl of Lucan afterwards danced in the first quadrille, in which the Emperor and Empress took part.

On Sunday morning, after hearing an early mass at the church of St. Maurice, the Imperial party left Lille for St. Omer. At all the stations along the line triumphal arches were erected, and at most of them canopies of velvet and gold were constructed, under which, if the day had been favourable, the Emperor and Empress would have received the addresses of the inhabitants. But the rain fell in torrents all the morning, and only cleared up for a short time when the Royal party reached St. Omer. At the railway station their Majesties were met by the Mayor and authorities, who presented an address; and they then proceeded in a covered carriage to the camp at Helfaut, where the Emperor reviewed the troops. The rain fell in torrents during the whole of the review, which was much abridged in consequence.

On Monday morning the Emperor and Empress left St. Omer for Dunkirk. They were escorted to the station by a procession of the authorities, and attended by a detachment of Hussars. The weather was beautiful. The railway station was richly decorated for the occasion, and the whole population thronged to see the Imperial cortège.

After making a short stay of three or four hours in Dunkirk, their Majesties made a public entry into Calais at five o'clock. Great preparations were made here for their reception. The railway station exhibited the usual triumphal arches, festoons, flowers, and emblems; and the streets through which the cortège passed were profusely decorated with tri-coloured flags. The Emperor, on his arrival in the Great Market-place, was conducted to the Hôtel de Ville, where the functionaries were presented to him. At night their Majesties honoured with their presence a ball given by the city of Calais at the Salle des Concerts.

Before the Emperor left Calais he was shown over the port, and granted a considerable sum of money towards the amelioration of the condition of the Courgain fishermen, who are in a deplorably pauperised condition. His Majesty held out hopes to the Mayor that a credit should be opened for the improvement of the port and harbour. While the Emperor was on this visit, the Empress remained at the Hôtel Dassin; where, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, she was waited on by a deputation of young ladies, chosen from the most respectable families of the town, who were clad in white, with violet flowers in their hair. Her Majesty addressed them with great kindness and affability.

Their Majesties soon after set out for Boulogne, accompanied for some distance on their way, by the Mayor and the authorities of the town, and followed by a procession of the inhabitants. Triumphal arches, flags, and festoons were displayed in every village and hamlet between Calais and Boulogne. When the Emperor arrived at Boulogne, the entire population seemed waiting to greet him. The coast batteries fired a salute of 101 guns, and the bells of all the churches in the town burst forth in peals. At the Porte de Calais, where the Mayor and the public functionaries awaited the arrival of the authorities, a splendid tent was prepared, to which their Majesties were conducted. The Imperial cortège then proceeded through the principal streets to the hotel of the Sous Prefecture, where about an hour afterwards the public receptions took place; and the bishop and clergy, the army, the magistracy, and the English residents were presented to their Majesties. At four o'clock the Emperor and Empress left the Sous Prefecture in an open carriage, followed by their staff, to visit the Column of the Grand Army. A body of veterans of the Empire were drawn up here, some of whom had formed part of the camp of 1804, when the first Emperor contemplated the invasion of England. The view from the Grand Column, comprehending, as it does, the white cliffs of England, a fine expanse of sea, the cathedral, and the handsome edifices and houses of the upper town, were by turns pointed out by the Emperor to his consort. A new object of interest was supplied by the French steam flotilla, which could be described on its way down the Channel to Boulogne.

At seven o'clock their Majesties entertained at dinner from fifty to sixty of the most distinguished inhabitants; and at ten they honoured with their presence a grand ball given by the town to their Majesties at the theatre. Their Majesties, who were warmly received, took part in the first dances, and afterwards walked round the *salle*. The English visitors attended in great force, and comprised many names eminent in politics, literature, and art. Among them were the Mayors of Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, Margate, and Ramsgate, and the artillery officers of Dover. An interesting feature of the ball was the presence of a deputation of the fisherwomen of the port in their picturesque costume, who participated in the festivities.

On Wednesday morning the Emperor and suite proceeded in open carriages, preceded only by a score of soldiers as a guard of honour, to view the docks and the new sluice bridge. His Majesty, who was received at the docks by the municipal authorities, was received throughout the whole route with the greatest enthusiasm; whilst the ladies in the windows of the various hotels and private houses were waving their

handkerchiefs and bouquets. His Majesty returned to the sous-préfecture shortly before twelve o'clock; and about a quarter to one a discharge of artillery announced that their Majesties were about to take their departure. The train left at one o'clock, amid loud acclamations.

This has been one of the most, if not the most, enthusiastic receptions which their Majesties have received throughout their tour; and, previous to his departure, the Emperor expressed to the authorities the great gratification both himself and the Empress had derived from their visit to Boulogne.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. Bazeley, to Bideford, Devon; the Rev. R. H. K. Buck, to St. Dominic, Cornwall; the Rev. G. P. Cosserat, to Drinkstone, Suffolk; the Rev. T. Jones, to White Roding, near Chipping Ongar, Essex; the Rev. A. J. Empson, to Eydton, near Banbury; the Rev. J. Blackburn, to Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; the Rev. W. S. Austin, to Bentley, near Colchester; the Rev. T. G. Onslow, to Catmore, near Wantage; the Rev. J. Ford, to Somerton, Suffolk; the Rev. F. C. Twenlow, to Forton, near Newport, Staffordshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. S. T. Daunt, to St. Stephen's, by Launceston, Cornwall; the Rev. T. F. Salmon, to Waldershare, with Whitfield or Beaufield annexed, Kent; the Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, to Cotterstock, with Glaphorn annexed, near Oundle; the Rev. J. Chapman, to Arnesby, near Leicester. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Seaton, to Christ Church, Leigh, Lancashire; the Rev. H. Gale, to the new church at Studley, Salisbary.—The Rev. J. Russell, to the stipendiary curacy of St. Stephen's, Willenhall, Staffordshire.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIDNEY.—The Duke of Newcastle has offered this valuable appointment (which has been vacant since last February) to the Rev. T. H. Davies, Archdeacon of Melbourne, who is at present in England. The rev. gentleman has declined it.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England, has obtained the sanction of H.R. Majesty's Government to the sub-division of his diocese; and to the creation of a bishopric of Perth, Western Australia. Miss Burdett Coutts has promised a large sum of money towards the creation and endowment of the new see.

THE CASE OF MISS CUNNINGHAME.

A deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, in reference to the case of Miss M. Cunningham, a Scotch lady, who was recently arrested at Lucca, and who is now confined in the prison of that city, upon a charge of distributing the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress." The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Beecham, Mr. J. Cook Evans, the Rev. W. H. Rule, Mr. J. Hamilton, and Captain Giborne, and was received in the most courteous manner by the Foreign Secretary.

The Earl of Shaftesbury briefly explained that the object of the deputation was to lay before his Lordship the case of Miss M. Cunningham, and to solicit the intervention of her Majesty's Government to procure that lady's liberation from prison. His Lordship, after some remarks upon the case itself, proceeded to express himself in the strongest manner upon the barbarous nature of the law under which Miss Cunningham was arrested, and indulged a hope that the most earnest efforts of the Government would be used to rescue a British subject from the indignity thus offered to her.

The Earl of Clarendon said he entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Shaftesbury as to the character of the law in question, which was not only contrary to the principles of the Gospel, but to the spirit of the age. His Lordship said he was quite familiar with the facts of the case, having received a despatch from Mr. Scarlett on the subject, and that he had lost no time in forwarding his directions to that gentleman, which he did the same evening by post. Mr. Scarlett had acted with the greatest zeal in the matter, and in a manner to secure his (Lord Clarendon's) entire approbation. All the members of the Cabinet with whom he (Lord Clarendon) had had an opportunity of communicating entirely agreed with him in the view he took of the case, and he felt that it was one in which no exertion should be spared on his part to secure Miss Cunningham's release. His Lordship concluded by thanking the deputation for urging this subject upon his attention: adding, that their so doing afforded a strong indication of the interest felt in the case by all classes. The deputation, after thanking his Lordship for his courtesy and the prompt manner in which he had taken up the case, withdrew.

We append that portion of the penal code of Tuscany which applies to the case of Miss Cunningham:—

HEAD II.—FIGVARDING OFFENCES AGAINST THE RELIGION OF THE STATE.

"Art. 134.—Any person exciting a sedition, or even taking advantage of a tumult proceeding from another object, or having put himself at the head of the same to destroy or to alter the religion of the State in Tuscany, is punished with death.

"Art. 137. Sec. 1.—Any person attacking the religion of the State by means of public addresses, or of writings in manuscript, or printed, or of pictorial illustrations, distributed, placarded, exhibited, or otherwise brought to public notice, is punished—

"(A)—With the House of Correction for five to ten years, if his purpose have been to propagate impious doctrines, or to separate from the Catholic Church persons who have belonged to the same: and

"(B)—With from one to five years' imprisonment if his intention were only to scandalise religion.

"Sec. 2.—Any person employing private instruction, or proselytising (seduzione), for the object contemplated under letter A of the preceding section, is subject to from three to seven years of the House of Correction."

THE WILL of his Royal Highness Prince Paul Charles Frederic Auguste de Wurtemberg has just been proved in London, and administration granted to Bernhard Hebler, Esq., the lawful attorney of Pierre Antoine Berryer and Auguste Mitoufet de Mengon, advocates, the executors, for their benefit, they being resident in Paris, and the Prince having died possessed of personalty in England amounting to £3000. The will was made in Paris, dated 27th December, 1851; in which he mentions that the Princes and Princesses by his first marriage having, with his consent, received the portion which belonged to him of his father's fortune, he appoints his second wife, Madame Creus Witttingham, widow of Lieut.-General Sir — Sandford, universal legatee of all his property and possessions; leaving to a few distinguished friends some tokens of remembrance; and a joint annuity to two persons; and legacies to all his servants.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The railway suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, is to be 3400 feet long, and its other dimensions are to be of proportionate magnitude. The plan proposed, is to construct a "wire" suspension bridge. The towers are to have a total height, from their base, of 330 feet, and 52 feet by 137 feet square at the base, and 1610 feet apart. The height of roadway above high-water mark, is to be 162 feet. The railway will be 32 feet in the clear inside the parapet, with room for two tracks 10½ feet apart.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. announce that a Cabinet Council, at which the Sultan presided in person, was held after the Fête of the Bairam. At that Council there were only four personages, exclusive of the Sultan, namely, the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and the Chief of the Religion, Scheik-ul-Islam. The object of their deliberations, or the resolutions, if any, which they adopted, were not known, though the meeting of these great dignitaries was regarded as of considerable importance. The most trustworthy accounts from Constantinople concur in stating that the city was never more tranquil; that the Christian population mingled as freely as ever in the crowds which thronged the streets on the Fête of the Bairam; and that, so far from experiencing any molestation from the Mussulmans, they were treated with unusual deference.

It is expected in Paris that, however the present difficulties may terminate, a Convention will be the result, which will have for its object to put a stop to the aggressive violence of Russia. It seems to be admitted very generally that the term of patience and confidence in her good faith is at an end, and that the moment has at last come for energetic action.

The Turkish Government is believed to have received fresh assurances of support from both England and France, and to be convinced that its conduct in accepting the Vienna note with modifications, is now, since the last note of M. de Nesselrode, fully justified and approved by her allies.

FRANCE.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon is indisposed. It is said that the Prince was indisposed on leaving Paris for the camp of Helfaut. During the review on Sunday, he suffered severely from the heavy rain; and, on his return to Paris, he was attacked with inflammatory fever. As yet, however, his position causes no uneasiness to his friends.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes Imperial decrees, promulgating the convention between France and the Electorate of Hesse, for the reciprocal protection of the rights of property in literature and works of art, and the postal convention concluded between France and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The French Government has requested that of Austria to furnish it with all the documents relative to the mode of supply of provisions at Vienna.

The Bourse was more than ordinarily agitated on Wednesday, and there were numerous fluctuations, according as favourable or unfavourable reports prevailed. The Three per Cents opened at 75f., and rose to 75f. 15c. on a report that the Northern powers had made no objection to the passage of a portion of the English and French fleets through the Dardanelles. A species of panic subsequently arose, in consequence of various alarming reports, among which the most serious was that M. de Kisseloff, the Russian Minister in Paris, had demanded his passports. There was no foundation for this rumour. The Three per Cents, however, fell to 74f. 10c., at which they closed for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 100f. 10c.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid says:—

The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the question of Marshal Narvaez has been solved; the Marshal may return to Spain when he thinks proper. The new military organization will comprise, it is said, the nomination of several Generals who had formed part of the moderate Opposition.

AMERICA.

From Philadelphia (Sept. 9) we learn that the ship *Niagara* had arrived at New York from Liverpool, having lost thirty-eight of her passengers—one-eighth of the whole number—by ship fever. This is the second instance of similar mortality at sea within a week.—A murderer had been executed at Wilkesbarre; and three negroes were executed the same day for murder at Sussex Court-house, Virginia.—Another railroad collision occurred near Poughkeepsie, when three men were killed.—At Sherburne, near Boston, a Mr. and Mrs. Cousins were murdered in their dwelling by a burglar, who had broken in for purposes of robbery. The wretch has not yet been captured.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Marlborough* has arrived with 72,000 ounces of gold, valued at £288,000. Her date from Port Phillip reach to the 4th of July, this vessel having arrived off the Lizard in 83 days, and they are nearly a month later than those previously to hand. She brings advices of an important character, and increases the serious anticipations entertained regarding the probable fate of the consignments lately made from this country to the colony. The import market for goods was already overstocked, and a vast proportion of those which consisted of unsuitable articles were apparently being sacrificed at auction at little more than nominal prices. With respect to provisions, a similar state of affairs seems to have approached. Sales that had been made of malt liquors to arrive had been disengaged by the purchasers on various pretexts; while, as regards flour, it is said there were 50,000 barrels in the port, a great portion of which, according to some accounts, would be shipped to England. The *Eagle*, which was to sail about the beginning of July, is said to be bringing over 6000 barrels, at a freight of about 8s. per barrel. Three hundred ships, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbour, and meanwhile the charge for lighters was becoming more exorbitant—3s. per ton being demanded for free, and 40s. to 45s. for bonded goods.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter just ended again showed an extraordinary augmentation, and the amount of gold shipped from Port Phillip alone from the 1st of January to the 27th of June, valued at £4 per ounce, was £4,400,000. The price of gold was 77s. 6d. per ounce, and the rate of exchange on London was 2 premium, with an expectation that it might advance to 4 premium. Just before the departure of the *Marlborough*, the Union Bank of Australia had given notice of a robbery, which had caused great excitement. It appears that a case of notes belonging to the bank had been stolen from a vessel in Hobson's Bay, and put into circulation with false signatures. The forms comprised 12,000 of £1 each, 4000 of £5, 1000 of £50, and an unspecified number of £10 and £20 each. The *Cleopatra* steamer was to leave Port Phillip for Liverpool on the 27th of July, and the *Great Britain* some time during the same month. The *Marlborough* has brought sixty passengers and a heavy mail.

Rents are very high. A moderate-sized store lets readily at £2000 per annum, a respectable family house at £700, a four-roomed cottage at £150 to £200.

The cry is still for emigrants, but only for such as will work. Carpenters earn easily 20s. to 25s. per day, and bricklayers nearly as much; and any man may make 10s. per day on the road.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN CALCUTTA.—On August 15, Calcutta lost her oldest inhabitant, William Coates Blacquiere, Esq., at the great age of ninety-four. Mr. Blacquiere had spent the full term of an ordinary life in Calcutta, and was for many years a most active magistrate. His great knowledge of the languages of India was one of his recommendations to the friendship of Sir William Jones, in whose letters he is repeatedly mentioned. Mr. Blacquiere retained his mental faculties to very nearly the termination of his long existence. It was hoped that many interesting documents arising out of Mr. Blacquiere's correspondence with such men as Sir William Jones, Sir Philip Francis, &c., would be found among his papers, but we understand he made them all over to Major Birch some time ago, and that nothing was thought worthy of publication.—*Calcutta Englishman*.

CARRYING MATTERS VERY FAR.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, amounting in all to eleven persons arrived at Berwick by the North British Railway on Saturday last, whence they proceeded in three carriages to the plains of Flodden. They had with them an infant of three or four months old, and the object of their visit appeared to be to have this infant baptised with the waters flowing through the field of Flodden. They were accompanied by a clergyman, reported to belong to Glasgow. The ceremony being concluded, they returned to Berwick, and left again by railway for Edinburgh. The principals of the party were reported to be Americans, and the father of the child is said to have discovered that some of his ancestors were slain with James IV. at the battle of Flodden. Hence his desire to have his child baptised at that memorable locality, and which had induced him to come from New York. At all events, he stated to some of the persons whose services were engaged that he had travelled 3000 miles for the purpose. He had evidently been acquainted with the district, for he made inquiry after several of its late inhabitants.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT GIBRALTAR.—On the 17th ult., a frightful accident occurred, by the explosion of a powder-magazine, used by the 30th regiment, situated at the south end of the rock at Windmill-hill. The disaster was not fully accounted for, but was to be properly investigated. We learn, however, that a tobacco-pipe was found near the spot, thus indicating that the accident may have arisen from smoking. Five of the six men, all belonging to the 30th, who were at work in the magazine, were killed; and the sixth, the corporal, was dangerously wounded, and was not able to utter a word. He was not expected to survive.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Sept. 23	29.739	63° 4'	53° 2'	55° 2'	+ 0° 2'	79	S.W. & W.	0.14
" 24	29.709	61° 2'	44° 5'	48° 6'	- 6° 2'	87	W. & S.W.	0.13
" 25	29.261	64° 1'	41° 0'	52° 4'	- 2° 3'	92	W.	0.01
" 26	29.576	57° 9'	45° 8'	49° 7'	- 4° 5'	71	N.W. & W.	0.00
" 27	29.883	61° 8'	38° 0'	50° 4'	- 3° 9'	83	S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.866	66° 3'	50° 1'	57° 1'	+ 3° 1'	90	S.W.	0.00
" 29	29.901	61° 2'	52° 4'	54° 6'	+ 0° 8'	84	W.	0.15

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign - below the average.

The reading of the Barometer during the week has varied from 29.12 inches on the afternoon of the 25th to 29.29 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.705 inches.

The Temperature during the week was generally below its average, and ranged from 30° above, on the 28th, to 6° below, on the 24th.

The mean Temperature of the week was 54° 0'; being 1° 8' below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of Temperature in the week was 28° 30'; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 27th; and the highest, on the 25th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 15° 8'.

Rain fell (on four days) during the week to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch.

Thunder was heard at 2h. 45m. p.m., on the 24th.

The Wind during the week has been continually from the west and south-west, and blowing strongly. On the 25th the greatest pressure was 12 lb., and the least 4 lb. on the square foot. On the 26th and 28th the greatest pressure was 6 lb. on each day.

The Weather during the week has been changeable and cold, and the sky has been for the most part overcast; but only partially cloudy towards night, except on the last three days, when it was wholly overcast.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births in the metropolitan districts in the week ending September 24, 1853, was 1619. Of these, 824 were boys, and 795 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the number was 1536, showing an increase of births above the average of 223. The number of deaths in the week was 969, being less in number than the births by 650. In the corresponding week of ten previous years the average, corrected for increase of population, is 1163. The deaths ranged from 808 in 1846, to 1611 in 1849; at which latter period the mortality was much increased by cholera, then on the decline. The deaths in the present return are therefore less than the average by 194. The deaths are distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 288 (their average is 313); of these 3 are due to small-pox (its average is 15); 12 to measles (its average is 21); 48 to scarlatina (its average is 55); and to typhus, 49 (its average is 47). Cholera was fatal to 29 persons, 15 males and 14 females—an increase of 13 deaths from this disease, compared with the previous week. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred on the north (the same number as recorded in the previous week), and 17 on the south side of the Thames; where the number registered in the former week was only 4. Six children fell victims to this disease under the age of 15 years, and 23 adults at 15 years old and upwards. The deaths registered from cholera in the last six weeks have been 10, 18, 16, 7, 16, and 29. Diarrhoea was fatal to 89 persons. During the last six weeks the deaths from this disease have been 126, 137, 152, 131, 78, and 89. The present return of deaths from diarrhoea is 12 above the corrected average of the ten corresponding weeks of the last ten years. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 37 (their average is 43). To tubercular diseases, 161 (their average is 18); of these, 106 are due to consumption, being 15 less than its average. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 92 (their average is 113); of these, 29 are due to convulsions (its average being 40). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 34 (their average is 35). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 123 (their average is 100); of these, 46 are due to bronchitis (exceeding its average by 16), and 63 to pneumonia (exceeding its average by 15). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 64 (their average is 65). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 25 deaths are attributed (their average is 62); of these, 18 are due to violence, being 38 less than its average. The health of London must be considered good; the diseases of great interest at present are—cholera and diarrhoea. Of the 29 fatal cases of cholera, 16 are described as Asiatic: in the preceding week 4 cases were thus described; thus showing an increase of 12 cases in the week. Diarrhoea has been fatal to 89 persons: this shows an increase of 11 on the return of the preceding week. From the above it will be seen that the actual amount of deaths registered is not large. The point to be observed is the increase of fatal cases; and, therefore, it would seem that the causes, whatever they may be, are more powerful than they were. Still, the fatal cases have occurred in crowded neighbourhoods and in the worst streets.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMBETH.—The Commissioners of Lambeth have at length commenced a most excellent mode of draining the various side streets leading out of the principal thoroughfares. Many of the side streets leading especially out of the Waterloo-road and the neighbourhood of the New-cut—localities where the cholera raged during the last visitation—although the drainage was good, yet the streets, not being properly formed, allowed the surplus water after heavy showers to remain in front of the inhabitants' houses for several days. In hot weather the effluvia arising from the stagnant water was unpleasant and dangerous; and the commissioners have commenced paving the streets in a novel way, forming a small conduit in the centre of the roadway, and the sides of the road being slightly raised, the water is now effectually carried off.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday (last week) a meeting of the members of the above institution was held at the committee-rooms in Fetter-nester-row, for general business. The report submitted was highly gratulatory. The vested funds of the institution were £20,526 1s. 1d.

During the past year there had been expended in relief £600. Since 1840, 74 members and 23 widows of members have received the sum of £3600, in relief.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Cholera Committee of the Epidemiological Society, feeling the importance of obtaining authentic information from medical practitioners in all places where the cholera may appear, especially with reference to the origin of early cases, invite communications, to be addressed to Dr. Bryson and Dr. M'William, 14, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.

THE ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The usual general quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this charitable institution was held last week. The secretary read the report, which stated that the total number of patients from the 1st of April, 1853, to the 30th of June, was 4420. The report stated that this dispensary was the parent of all dispensaries in this country, and that since its commencement more than 360,000 patients had been relieved.

THE SOCIETY FOR CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—A meeting of the committee of this society has been held at the Bath and Washhouse establishment, George-street, Euston-square, for the purpose of considering the most effectual mode to be adopted by the agency of the department for purifying and ventilating the dwellings of the poor in the parish of St Pancras and neighbourhood, and, if possible, to mitigate the evils to be apprehended from the alarming advance of the cholera. After some general conversation the following resolution was agreed to:—“It having been reported by the Rev. Mr. Dale and Dr. Stirling that the clergy have already in existence various committees who would at once ascertain all nuisances, whether arising from drains, water, or any other source, this society do respectfully request such committees to commence action at once, and report daily or weekly to the secretary of this institution.” It was also agreed that the secretary be authorised to communicate with the proper authorities, pointing out existing nuisances, and requesting their co-operation in removing them. A resolution was passed empowering the secretary to write to the water companies, with a view to induce them to give a liberal supply of water—including Sundays—“during the present season of danger.” A sub-committee was appointed to carry the views of the society into effect.

YOUNG MEN'S EVENING CLASSES.—The Society for Establishing Evening Classes for Young Men in the Metropolis, held a soirée in Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously attended. The Lord Mayor presided; and many other patrons of education in the city testified by their presence the interest which they felt in the prosperity of this admirable institution. At the meeting a number of pictures, designs, models, and curiosities were exhibited; and various amusements were provided for the entertainment of the company who crowded Crosby Hall. The Lord Mayor, immediately after he had joined the assemblage, was addressed in the name of the committee by the Rev. C. Mackenzie, who thanked him for the kindness which had induced him to preside over the proceedings. A number of pieces were sung, and recitations were given by pupils of the different classes; and the band of the Caledonian School enlivened the company by the performance of several musical pieces.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The assessment of this company's new station and property at King's-cross has just been increased by the parish authorities of St. Pancras from £9587 to £17,831.

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

On Thursday the election of Lord Mayor took place in Guildhall. After attending St. Lawrence's Church to hear the sermon, a few minutes after one o'clock the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries returned from church, and proceeded to the Council Chamber.

The usual formal proceedings having been gone through, the Town Clerk mentioned the names of those Aldermen who had not passed the chair, and were eligible to election.

The name of Alderman Sidney was first put, and his name was received with great enthusiasm. Alderman Moon was next proposed, and several hands were held up in his favour. Alderman Salomon's name was next put, when there were numerous cries of “No, no.”

The Sheriffs decided that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Alderman Sidney and Alderman

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE LAWSON OBSERVATORY.—The following is a copy of a letter written by Colonel Phipps, to William Felkin, Esq., late Mayor of Nottingham, and who rendered much and valuable assistance in furtherance of the Great Exhibition of 1851:—“Balmoral, Sept. 24, 1853.—Sir,—I have received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., together with the documents which accompanied it. His Royal Highness has commanded me to assure you that you have not overestimated his Royal Highness's interest in the encouragement of all institutions that may be serviceable to science, or to the spread of useful knowledge. His Royal Highness will willingly contribute 100 guineas towards the sum which Mr. Lawson requires to be raised for the building and endowment of the observatory, to receive his magnificent gift. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.—William Felkin, Esq.”

CONSECRATION OF ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Cardinal Wiseman, after officiating at the consecration of Dr. Roskell at Nottingham, went on to Liverpool, and was engaged to officiate in St. Nicholas's Church, in that town, at the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Goss, as coadjutor to the Rev. Dr. Brown. The sermon was to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Faber, superior of the London oratory. Admission to the ceremony was had only by tickets at a high price, as the ceremonial was one of more than ordinary grandeur.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.—The preparations for this important Conference are proceeding most satisfactorily. Richard Cobden, M.P., John Bright, M.P., Edward Miall, M.P., George Wilson, Esq., of Manchester, and other eminent and influential individuals, have signified their intention of being present. A large number of the friends of peace from the south of England, and a still larger number from the north, are making arrangements with a view to attend. Public bodies in Scotland have commenced the appointment of their representatives; and so numerous is the attendance likely to prove, that it has become an object of official anxiety to procure places sufficiently large to accommodate the sittings of the Conference.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM LEWES AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—An influential meeting was held at Maresfield-park, the seat of Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., for the purpose of promoting the construction of a line of railway from Lewes to Tunbridge Wells. Sir John Shelley was called to the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by explaining that Mr. Giles, an engineer, had surveyed the line. The gradients were extremely favourable, at most was 1 in 95, which, by some little outlay, might be reduced to 1 in 103 or 104. They being able to carry out the project, however, would greatly depend on the support rendered by the landowners in the district. From the Brighton Company he apprehended no difficulty, and as to the South-Eastern, it was obviously their interest that such a line should be made. The hon. Baronet alluded to the course the proposed line would take, and said that there would be a station at Isfield, one for Maresfield, and another for Fletching and Uckfield. A resolution in support of the project was agreed to, and a committee appointed to receive communications on the subject.

GLASGOW HARBOUR.—This harbour is unusually crowded with shipping, all the berths being fully occupied, and, in many instances, by three or four tier of vessels abreast of each other. At no former period have there been so many large ships in the harbour at one time. Some idea may be formed of the immense traffic continually going on by glancing at the huge piles of goods that may be seen under the sheds. A very large proportion of this traffic is with our Australian colonies; and, judging from appearances at the wharves, the intercourse with that land of promise is proceeding with unabated vigour.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL CRUELTY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Town-hall, to protest against the justices appointing another governor and surgeon to this gaol. Such a hall has not been seen for years. From seven until eleven every inch of space was occupied, and a crowd surrounded the building. Mr. George Edmonds presided. Mr. Alderman Laroden, several town-councillors, and the leading clergy were present. Amongst the resolutions passed unanimously was one to the effect, that the meeting viewed with feelings of indignation the horrible system of cruelty and oppression which has been carried on at the gaol, with the implied sanction of the visiting justices; and the meeting announced its strong disapprobation of such inhuman treatment; and also expressed a hope that the people of England would acquit the people of Birmingham of any participation in these barbarities. In a subsequent resolution, the visiting justices were declared to have entirely forfeited the confidence of the people of Birmingham, and the meeting solemnly protested against these justices participating in the appointment of another governor and other officers of the prison. A vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston was carried by acclamation; as was also the following resolution:—“That this meeting is of opinion that the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the borough would greatly facilitate the proper, orderly, and impartial discharge of magisterial business, and would tend to inspire the inhabitants of this great and important town with a confidence in the administration of the criminal and especially judicial decisions and summary convictions, which the borough justices do not at present possess.” The immense crowd departed quietly at eleven o'clock.

A GENEROUS TAR.—A sailor belonging to H.M.S. *Leander*, at Plymouth, has just come into the possession of £60,000. His first act was to proceed to the Devonport Sailors' Home, and solicit Lieutenant Barnard, the master, to whom he was much indebted, to become his future guide and protector of his money; offering him, at the same time, command of a yacht, which it was his determination to keep, with a salary of £500 a year. The lieutenant hesitated; but, on Jack's earnestly urging his request, at last consented, stating, at the same time, that he should be quite content with half the proffered income, if it were guaranteed for three years. A bargain was at once struck, a lawyer brought, and a bond entered into, that the agreement might assume a legal form, and Lieutenant Barnard has left with his sailor friend for Leith.

WILD FOWL.—Owing to the recent strong equinoctial gales, with the wind driving from the north-west, prodigious flights of the above fowl have already made their way towards the western coasts of the kingdom. Geese and widgeon of various kinds are to be observed in large flocks distributed throughout the waters of the Solent, which separates the Isle of Wight from the Hampshire coast. The premature arrival of these migrating birds is regarded by the fishermen residing in that locality as indicative of an early and rigorous winter.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The number of institutions in union with the Society of Arts amounts to 289. During the quarter just completed, the following 17 places have joined the association: Alnheads, Andover, Berkhamsted, Blairgowrie and Rattray, Brighton, Bury St. Edmund's, Combe, Coalcleugh, Colchester, Coventry, Hartlepool (West), Newhous, Norwood, Odham, Shaftesbury, Tamworth, and York. It is satisfactory to know that the usefulness of the union increased with the increase of members. Since the issue of the list of lecturers, the society has put in circulation among the institutions a small collection of photographs, numbering nearly 100 specimens, and illustrating the best results obtained by the most able photographers in each process, who have most kindly seconded the efforts of the Society of Arts to extend a knowledge of this art, by lending, and in some cases presenting, the specimens for this itinerating exhibition.

A SERIOUS ESTABLISHMENT.—This paradise, five miles from the standard at Cornhill, was separated from the outer world by a thick hedge of tall trees, and an ivy-covered porter's gate, through which they who travelled to London on the top of the Clapham coach could only get a glimpse of the bliss within. It was a serious paradise. As you entered at the gate, gravity fell on you; and decorum wrapped you in a garment of starch. The butcher-boy who galloped his horse and cart madly about the adjoining lanes and common, whistled wild melodies (caught up in abominable play-house galleries), and joked with a hundred cook-maids, on passing that hedge fell into an undertaker's pace, and delivered his joints and sweet-breads silently at the servant's entrance. The rooks in the elms cawed sermons at morning and evening; the peacocks walked clemurely on the terraces; the guinea-fowls looked more quaker-like than those savoury birds usually do. The lodge-keeper was serious, and a clerk at a neighbouring chapel. The pastors who entered at that gate, and greeted his comely wife and children, fed the little lambkins with tracts. The head gardener was a Scotch Calvinist, after the strictest order, only occupying himself with the melons and pines provisionally, and until the end of the world, which event he could prove by infallible calculations, was to come off in two or three years at farthest. Wherefore, he asked, should the butler brew strong ale to be drunken three years hence; or the housekeeper (a follower of Joanna Southcott), make provisions of fine linen and lay up stores of jams? On a Sunday (which good old Saxon word was scarcely known at the Hermitage), the household marched away in separate couples or groups to at least half a dozen of religious edifices, each to sit under his or her favourite minister; the only man who went to church being Thomas Newcome, accompanied by Tommy his little son, and Sarah his nurse, who was I believe also his aunt, or at least his mother's first cousin. Tommy was taught hymns very soon after he could speak, appropriate to his tender age, pointing out to him the inevitable fate of wicked children, and giving him the earliest possible warning and description of the punishment of little sinners. He repeated these poems to his step-mother after dinner, before a great, shining mahogany table, covered with grapes, pine-apples, plum-cake, port-wine, and Madeira, and surrounded by stout men in black, with baggy white neckcloths, who took the little man between their knees, and questioned him as to his right understanding of the place whither naughty boys were bound. They patted his head with their fat hands if he said well, or rebuked him if he was bold, as he often was.—From Mr. Thackeray's new work, “The Newcomes.”

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Jack the Giant-Killer, 1. Ephesus, 2.
Match.—Ossa received forfeit from Virago.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pebble, 1. F. by Cotherstone, 2.
Match.—Beatrix, 1. Heathfield, 2.
Match.—Student received forfeit from Margaretta.
Hopeful Stakes.—Bay Celia, 1. Caliph, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—West Australian walked over.
First Year of the Sixth Triennial Produce Stakes.—King Tom, 1. C. by Touchstone, 2.
Match.—Domino received forfeit from Adeline.
Buckingham Stakes.—Acrobat walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Match: 200.—Mississippi received 50 sovs. forfeit from Papageno.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Calliope, 1. Mis. Bolton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Epinaminondas, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Second Year of the Fifth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Talfourd, 2.
Product Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Sortie walked over.
St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each.—Cobnut, 1. Nutpecker, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Little Harry, 1. Lamartine, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes, 5 sovs. each.—Coleraine, 1. Sabra, 2.
Town Plate.—Nutpecker, 1.
Queen's Plate.—Ilex, 1. Feverham, 2.
Fourth Triennial Stakes.—Nabob, 1. Adine, 2.
Match, £100.—Nathan beat Little Gerard easily.
Rutland Stakes.—Delia, 1. Mincemeat, 2.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Commodore Charley, 1. Red Lion, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Diligent, 1. F. by Cow, 2.
North Riding Handicap.—Little Fawn, 1.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CESAREWICH.
25 to 1 agst Nutpecker (t. freely) | 100 to 6 agst Garforth (t. freely)
TATTERSALL'S, Thursday Evening.—Nothing whatever doing in the betting line.

CRICKET.—The Eleven of England against Twenty-two of the Honingham Club, Yorkshire.—In the two innings the Honingham Club made 205; All England, 97, and 45 with six wickets to go down, when the game was drawn. The Earl of Uxbridge's Eleven v. Welwyn.—The Earl's side, first innings, 202; the Welwyn's two innings, 146—losing in one innings.

ALBERT BISCUITS.—The following story is told respecting the Duchess of Kent and a baker of Edinburgh:—On her way to the Highlands the Duchess spent a Sunday at Barry's Hotel, in that city. The hotel-keeper had no biscuit of a particular kind, called “Albert biscuits,” to present to his guests, and, in the afternoon, sent to Mr. Calderwood's, the baker, to buy some. He refused to sell biscuits on a Sunday, even to Royalty. On hearing this, the Duchess was so pleased that she ordered Mr. Calderwood to supply her household with biscuits during her stay in the Highlands; and the Queen likewise ordered him to send forty dozen of the said biscuits weekly to Balmoral.

THE SCOTCH EXHIBITION.—The “Interim Acting Committee” for promoting a Great Industrial Exhibition for Scotland have, it is said, come to the resolution not to attempt to carry out the proposal next year, as originally announced.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The warlike tone of the advices from the East has been productive of great excitement in the Consol Market, during the whole of the week. The fluctuations in prices have been extensive, and a decided fall has taken place. We may observe, however, that, with the exception of the news at hand from Australia, representing the markets there as greatly over-stocked, the trade and commerce of the country are in a healthy state, although there is by no means so much activity in them as for some time past; shippers having, for the most part, become cautious in their operations. The demand for money has fallen off, notwithstanding that the Bank is now making advances upon Government securities at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. In Lombard-street cash has become more abundant, and first-class bills have been done at 3½ per cent.

The supply of silver on sale has become large, and several parcels have changed hands for shipment to India and China, at a fall of 1d. per ounce. It is satisfactory to observe that the exchanges are gradually becoming more favourable to this country; and it is by no means improbable, when we consider that the last rate of exchange on London at Sydney, was 2 premium, with every prospect of its advancing to 4—that we shall shortly have a return of sovereigns from Australia.

On Monday, the Consol Market opened steadily, at 92½ for the account, and touched 93; but large sales having been effected, both on public and private account, the quotations fell to 91½ to 92. The Three Per Cent Annuities, 1736, were 93½. India Stock was 240. Sales to some extent took place on Tuesday, and Consols, at one time, were as low as 90½. There was a decided re-action in the Market, on Wednesday, notwithstanding that the Bears continued to operate. The Three per Cents were done at 91½, 90½, and 92½. Bank Stock was done at 218 to 222, with dividend; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½ to 1½ ex div.; India Stock, 238 to 243. The Unfund Debt and India Bonds have been dull in the extreme, and prices have given way. The former has been quoted at from 16s. to 18s. discount, and the latter have been done at 10s. discount to par. On Thursday, there was rather more doing in Consols, and the closing prices of the preceding day were well supported—the Three per Cents having been 9½ to 1½, both for money and time. The heavy imports of gold had considerable effect upon the transactions. Exchequer Bills were 15s. to 10s. discount.

The fall in the value of Consols since the beginning of the year, has amounted to nearly 10 per cent; and, in the same period, the Bank of England has advanced its minimum rate of interest from 2 to 4½ per cent.

On the whole, the Foreign House has been tolerably firm, considering the nature of the advices from abroad. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 93 to 94; Buenos Ayres, 58 to 60; Chilean Six per Cents, 102; Danish Five per Cents, 100; Grenada Deferred, 8½ to 8; Mexican, for Money, 23 to 22½; Ditto, for the Account, 22½ to 23½; Peruvian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 68½ to 71; Portuguese Five per Cents, 45; the Four per Cents, 41½ to 41½; Russian Five per Cents, 111 to 111½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95 to 96½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½ to 42; the New Deferred, 21½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62 to 62½; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 95½.

Very few purchases of gold have been made this week for shipment to the Continent. The imports have been large, viz., about £600,000 from Australia, and £42,000 from New York.

The return of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, for the four weeks ending on the 3rd September, shew a total number of notes out, representing £39,210,205, against £38,456,210 in the previous month—being an increase of £753,995. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is about £4,900,000 less than at the same time in 1852.

The total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, was £1,353,922 dollars, against 49,728,336 do. in 1852, and 52,312,979 do. in 1851.

The business doing in Miscellaneous Securities has been very limited, and prices almost generally given way. Australasia Bank Shares have marked 72; Chartered Bank of Asia, 52; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 1½; Colonial, 18; London and County, 30½; Oriental, 45½ to 46; South Australia, 37½; Union of Australia, 61; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 95; Atlas, 21½; Argus, 24; City of London, 21½; County, 12½; European, 20½; General, 5½; Globe, 148; Guardian, 60 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 37½; Do. Life, 20; Law Fire, 56; London, 31; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Rock Life, 8½; Royal Exchange, 22½; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; St. Katharine Dock, 95; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 12½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 11½; Australian Royal Mail, 3½; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 11½; Crystal Palace, 6½; Ditto New, 2½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 12; General Steam Navigation, 32.

The fall in the value of Railway Securities has not been heavy, arising, in a great measure, from the comparative scarcity of stock. The settlement of the Account has, however, been productive of some difficulties amongst the *Bulls*. French Shares have kept up remarkably well, as they have been principally in strong hands. The following are the official closing Money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4; Bristol and Exeter, 92; Caledonian, 45½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Eastern Union, B. Stock, 26; East Lancashire, 61; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20; Great Northern, 71½; Ditto A Stock, 43; Great Western, 79; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61½; Leeds Northern, 11½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto Fifths, 12½; London and South-Western, 75; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 19; Midland, 58; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 34; Norfolk, 43½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 38½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7; South-Eastern, 60½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 58; Ditto, Extension, 10½; York and North Midland, 45½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 100; Hull and Selby, 107; Royston and Hitchin, 140; Wilts and Somerset, 95.

PRESENT SHARE.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 13; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Scrip, 7½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97; Ditto, Four per Cent, 98; North British, 102.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsular, 5½; Great Central of France, 8½;

Madras, 7½; Northern of France, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Strasbourg, 39½; Upper India Scrip, par; Zealand, 5½.

Mining Shares have been very dull and drooping. On Thursday, Cobre Copper were done at 43 to 42½; General, 15; Linares, 9½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English wheat have been received this week, coastwise and by land carriage. For all kinds the demand has been very brisk, at an advance, in the quotations of fully 5s. per quarter, at which good clearances have been effected. In the quotations of 5s. per quarter, which has been comparatively small—have moved off readily, at from 4s. to 5s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes have produced a rise of fully 5s. per quarter. Barley has been very active, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Malt has realised the same amount of improvement. Oats, beans, and peas have sold readily, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. The flour trade has ruled very brisk. Prices have advanced 3s. to 3s. per sack, and 2s. to 3s. per barrel.

English.—Wheat, Fassex and Kent, red, 35s. to 71s.; ditto, white, 63s. to 78s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 67s.; ditto, white, 8s. to 41s.; rye, 34s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 36s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malts, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 65s. to 67s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 70s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 25s.; tick beans, new, 40s. to 42s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 44s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; maple, 45s. to 48s.; white, 52s. to 56s.; boilers, 66s. to 68s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 52s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshires, 32s. to 55s. per 250 lbs. *Foreign*: French flour, 8s. to 12s. per sack; American, 32s. to 40s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Only a moderate business has been done in seeds this week. Prices have ruled about stationary, if we except an advance of 1s. per quarter in those of linseed. Cakes are

linseed, English, sowing, 55s. to 59s.; Baltic crushing, 44s. to 47s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 49s.; hempseed, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; Coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.

Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 22s. to 22s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, 28 1/2s. to 30 1/2s. ditto, foreign, 29s. to 31 1/2s. per ton. Rape cakes, 55s. to